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POLAND'S MBFR DELEGATE STRULAK CRITICIZES WEST'S POSITIONS

ID191550Y Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, October 19, TASS--TASS correspondent Igor Maslov reports:

Another plenary meeting of the participants in the talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe was held today in the Vienna Palace Hofburg. The head of the delegation of the Polish People's Republic Tadeusz Strulak spoke at the meeting.

If progress is to be achieved, the West must abandon its present negative stand, T. Strulak told the TASS correspondent. Four and a half months ago, socialist countries advanced compromise proposals on many fundamental questions of reduction, taking into consideration the viewpoint of the Western side. We thus answered the proposals of the West advanced in April and made a decisive step toward achieving a mutually acceptable agreement. We now wait for the answer of our Western partners. But instead of that they advance demands that we should make new amendments to our proposals, new changes in our stand. They say that it is only in this case that the West will give an answer.

This is not the way to conduct negotiations. It is nothing else but the tactic of procrastinations or unwillingness to achieve concrete results. The Western delegations must realise that the talks are now in such a stage when achievement of agreement depends on their early and constructive answer to our initiative.

If socialist countries assumed after the West made proposals in April the same stand that is now held by the Western side, we would have been involved in endless and fruitless discussions.

The West takes advantage of the discussions on any matter for dragging out the Vienna dialogue. Here is one example. Socialist states, to achieve a compromise, accepted the Western proposal for establishing through reduction equal collective ceilings of the numerical strength of the NATO forces and the Warsaw Treaty forces. It would seem that there is the basis for agreement. But the West complicates the matters in this questions, too. It demands that in the framework of collective levels, troops of some West European countries, for instance the FRG, could be increased even to surpass the volume they had before the reduction. But Western representatives say that a permanent limit must be set on the Soviet troops. Such a stand contradicts the agreed-upon principles of reciprocity, of undiminished security of the sides and damages effectivity of the process of reduction.

The proposal of socialist countries of June 8 does not allow any of the participants in the talks to increase the numerical strength of its troops above the level that existed before the reduction. These proposals are flexible and just. They take into consideration a possibility of a certain increase of the numerical strength of separate countries to maintain collective ceilings in case of unilateral reduction of armed forces of their allies. But at the same time they do not allow sharp changes in the correlation of forces that might damage security of any of the sides.

Another example, the head of the Polish delegation said, is the West's attitude to the discussion on numerical strength of the armed forces in the area of reduction. The delegations of socialist countries expressed the readiness to find a solution to this question, but NATO countries create considerable difficulties on the road toward this goal, complicating artificially achievement of mutual understanding and agreement.

The main thing at the talks now is to ensure progress and the dynamic development of the Vienna dialogue. The West must not keep from answering our proposals made in June.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL VIEWS LOCAL-LEVEL TIES WITHIN BLOC

LD191527Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Vitalizing Force of Fraternal Ties"]

[Text] The militant alliance of the socialist countries' communist and workers parties is the chief component in the all-round cooperation of fraternal peoples. The friendly ties among local party organs have become in our time an important component of this cooperation. They are maintained by more than 100 Soviet republics, krays, oblasts and cities and about 200 megyes, voivodships, bezirks, okrugs, aymaks and counties in other socialist countries. This is the practical implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the other fraternal communist and workers parties' congresses.

Along with the other fraternal parties, the CPSU regards these ties as an effective means for exchanging experience in socialist and communist building, effecting a rapprochement among community's states and peoples and augmenting the common elements in their policies, economies and social and cultural life. Moscow and Berlin, Leningrad and Ho Chi Minh City, Kiev and Bratislava, Kishinev and Plovdiv, Tbilisi and Lyublyana, Novokuybyshevsk and Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej and also Irkutsk and Ulaanbaatar are actively developing close ties. The geographical spread of this brotherhood is vast. It is not just border regions such as Kaliningradskaya Oblast and Olsztyn Voivodship, for instance, which are friends, but also regions such as Leningradskaya Oblast and the Province of Santiago de Cuba, for example, which are thousands of kilometers apart. Neither distance, nor borders nor different languages are obstacles to the rapprochement of peoples pursuing the same goal.

The working people of all Soviet republics are contributing to strengthening direct friendly collaboration. In this context the efforts of Belorussian communists merit high praise. "Soviet Belorussia", Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said during the celebrations in Minsk, "is an active builder of remarkable, solid bridges of friendship spanning the waters of the Bug and the borders between the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Your enterprises' participation in international socialist integration and your lively, friendly ties with Polish voivodships, Czechoslovak krajs, GDR bezirks, Bulgarian ukrugs and other socialist countries are convincing confirmation of that."

Party committees are the soul and practical organizers of fraternal cooperation, the determination of specific avenues of mutual ties. The appropriate choice of projects for studying and passing on leading experience and also success in exploiting the results of delegation visits depend on them. Many party committees--the Ukrainian, Belorussian, Latvian, Lithuanian and Estonian CP Central Committees, the Moscow Gorkom and the Moskovskiy, Leningradskiy, Volgogradskiy, Rostovskiy and other obkoms--are setting an example of a responsible attitude toward this important aspect of international collaboration. At Bureau and Secretariat sessions and aktiv meetings and conferences they regularly examine questions of developing cooperation among local organs.

Party organizations successfully exchange delegations, groups, lecturers and leading personnel for consultations on the basis of plans coordinated with their partners. Serious attention is directed toward the businesslike nature of delegations, the effective application of friends' experience and its introduction into the practice of party organizations. Constant concern is also displayed for improving the practice of receiving delegations and groups from fraternal countries.

The mass information and propaganda media are resolving diverse tasks connected with the international education of the population of friendly cities, oblasts and republics. [paragraph continues]

Exchanges of radio and television broadcasts, photographic exhibitions and newspaper pages and the joint publication of books and pamphlets have become traditional. The more cogent and graphic the materials on these themes and the more they take into account the interests of working people, the more tangible the press' contribution to developing and strengthening fraternal collaboration.

Contacts among local organs of power and trade union, Komsomol and youth organizations are developing actively in the common. Practice shows that the best results here are achieved as a rule when local party committees constantly keep these contacts in mind and supervize the implementation of set plans.

Direct ties between production collectives provide many examples of the fruitful utilization of the partners' experience. It is the direct task of party organization to achieve greater purposefullness and effectiveness in such ties. It is very important that they include exchanges of experience not only of production activity but also of ideological-educational and mass cultural work, socialist competition, the involvement of working people in running production facmilities and the social development of collectives.

Cooperation between working people of cities, rayons, oblasts, krays and republics in the USSR and friends from aymaks, voivodships, krajs, counties, krugs and bezirks in fraternal countries is extremely diverse. It also includes visits by athletes, amateur artistic collectives, tourists, activists in friend societies, Pioneers and schoolchildren on vacation and also the exchange of photographic exhibitions, displays of national art objects, pictures by amateur artists, literature and slides.

Days of friendship of twinned cities, oblasts, krays and republics are held on a systematic basis. These large-scale events of great sociopolitical significance make a wide impact. Moscow days in Warsaw and Sofia, Budapest days and Prague days in Moscow, Dresden days in Leningrad and Kiev days in Bratislava, in which hundreds of thousands of working people have participated, have become a genuine festival of proletarian internationalism and a demonstration of the inviolable cohesion and close unity of the socialist community peoples.

The steady deepening of cooperation among fraternal parties and countries is a sign of our times. Contributing in every way to this law-governed process and taking steps to improve the practice of friendly ties among local organs is a task of tremendous political importance. The main thing now is to raise maximally the effectiveness of our ties and to consider not only today's requirements but also future prospects.

WARSAW PACT MILITARY COUNCIL MEETS IN BERLIN

LD192028Y Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin, October 19, TASS--A meeting of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Treaty member states was held in Berlin, the GDR capital from October 16 to 19.

Taking part in the meeting, presided by the Commander-in-Chief of the Joint Armed Forces Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, were representatives of the armies of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia.

The Military Council discussed questions of the activities of the Joint Armed Forces. The meeting passed in a friendly atmosphere, in the spirit of close cooperation and mutual understanding.

'IDEOLOGICAL SABOTAGE' AGAINST WORLD COMMUNIST UNITY HIT

LD201117Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Article by PRAVDA political observer Vitaliy Korionov: "The Communists Give a Rebuff"]

[Text] Attacks against the workers and democratic movement and above all against its vanguard--the socialist countries and the communist movement in the capitalist countries--constitute an inalienable part of the reactionary and imperialist forces' policy aimed at undermining the process of detente. This is no accident. Reaction knows full well that it is precisely the socialist community countries and the communist and workers parties that are the leading and most consistent force in the struggle for mankind's peace and security. Indeed, communists regard stable peace as an important precondition and condition of social progress.

Anticommunist hysteria is evidence of imperialist reaction's weakness and uncertainty about its positions. Monopoly capital can see that, despite its opposition, main detachments of the communist movement are reaching new heights in their historic offensive against capitalism.

The community of fraternal countries is confidently solving the tasks of relentlessly boosting the economy, raising people's living standards, developing socialist democracy and strengthening socialism's foreign policy positions. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's friendly meetings with the socialist leaders in the Crimea last summer were very important for the further development of friendship and all-round cooperation among the socialist community parties and peoples. The meetings convincingly showed that the practical implementation of plans for building socialism and communism promotes further galvanization of fraternal socialist countries' efforts and cooperation in the interests of consolidating and deepening detente as a leading trend in international life.

The communist parties in many capitalist and developing countries are gathering fresh strength and extending their influence among the masses. It is the communists who are putting forward detailed and concrete programs to defend working people's vital interests against monopoly capital's oppression and tyranny. This was shown convincingly by communist party congresses held recently.

The Italian Communist Party [PCI] is persistently defending working people's fundamental rights and prospects for their country's democratic development. The communist parties of Portugal, Denmark, the FRG, Spain, Greece, Finland, Norway and other countries are gaining ground. The French communists are seeking to overcome obstacles which have arisen in the path of achieving left unity. The offensive by fascist-type reaction has proven powerless in its attempts to break the communist parties of Chile and Uruguay. Millions of people are heeding the communists' voice with increasing attention in the United States, Canada, Israel, Arab countries, India and in far-away Guadeloupe and Martinique.

But the more the communists' influence increases, the more stubbornly imperialism uses the pressure tactics, threats, and political and other repression. Everyone remembers, for instance, how crudely Washington interfered in the internal affairs of Italy and France in an attempt to prevent the communists from occupying the place in national political life which they had won as a result of their selfless struggle. Here the elementary norms even of bourgeois democracy and of relations among sovereign states were unceremoniously cast aside.

The bourgeoisie has still not abandoned hope of wresting from the working class and its communist vanguard the historical initiative captured in class battles. Militant anti-communism remains the imperialist and reactionary forces' main instrument in their struggle against the Marxist-Leninist parties, against all democrats and against democratic freedoms.

"These forces," the European communist and workers parties declared at their Berlin conference, "unleash campaigns against the communist parties and socialist countries, starting with the Soviet Union, and against the forces of socialism and progress; these campaigns are pursued with the aim of discrediting the communists' policy and ideals in the eyes of the people's masses and of preventing the unity of the workers movement and cooperation among democratic and people's forces. It is in the interests of the people's striving for progress and democratic development to isolate and vanquish anticommunism."

Although historical development attests to the futility of the reactionary forces' efforts to suppress the communist and workers' movement by means of terror, class opponents of this movement are by no means relinquishing this criminal means. The danger of fascism did not disappear with the routing of Hitlerism. The example of Chile has confirmed that where a direct threat to the positions of imperialism and its accomplices emerges, the latter do not hesitate to use fascist methods.

Nor has Western Europe been delivered from this danger. Graphic evidence of this is the adventurist activity of criminal gangs in Italy with whose aid reactionary forces are trying, by organizing terrorist acts, to prevent consolidation of the democratic gains of the working people and of broad sections of the populace.

During the recent meeting in Moscow between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and Comrade E. Berlinguer, secretary general of the PCI, representatives condemned this terrorist activity as decidely contradictory to the interests of the workers and democratic movement.

Under dominance of state monopoly capitalism the punitive apparatus in bourgeois countries is growing stronger, rightwing and extreme rightwing forces are being galvanized in every way, and single-minded encroachment on human rights and civil liberties is occurring. One example is the FRG special services' surveillance of citizens suspected of dissidence. According to some figures about 2 million persons in the FRG have been subjected to this antidemocratic procedure. Of them, several thousands have been stripped of the basic human right to work.

Life attests absolutely indisputably that the working class and working masses are wresting and defending democratic freedoms in a most dogged struggle against the forces of imperialist reaction. But imperialist forces are not abandoning their attempts to regain their lost positions; quite the contrary, they are stepping up these attempts. Any illusions about this are not only groundless but are even dangerous for the communist and workers movement.

Imperialist reaction's subversive actions are currently characterized by the increased refinement of ideological sabotage spearheaded against the communists.

The class enemy realizes that the communists' strength lies above all in their internationalist cohesion and solidarity. [paragraph continues]

Therefore efforts to undermine the fraternal parties' unity and cooperation occupy a central place in anticommunist activity. The vilest methods are used to arouse suspicion and mistrust among communist and workers parties. To this end hostile forces try to use communist parties' desire to improve strategy and tactics of their struggle and to find the most effective ways of resolving the practical questions which they are presented with by specific situations in different countries.

The enemy would very much like to deflect the communists from the path of class struggle and internationalist solidarity, proven and verified by life and already confirmed by many countries' and peoples' experience. He would like to push the communists onto the unsteady path of setting some parties' experience against the experience of others and to discredit the path traveled by the socialist countries. The other side of this coin is immoderate praise of schemes and projects which may be interesting but have not yet been implemented anywhere.

Our enemies realize that the source of the communists' insuperable strength lies in loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and in communist and workers parties' consistent implementation of the principles for the building and activity of communist parties proven by the international workers movement. It is for precisely this reason that they attack these principles, making them out to be "obsolete" and allegedly failing to accord with the national features of particular countries. The anticommunist propaganda machine tries by every means to pretend that the capitalist countries communist parties are threatened by the "imposition" of certain "recipes" for struggling to establish a new society and for socialist building--recipes imposed by the socialist countries' communist parties, particularly the CPSU.

As is well known, desires like this are totally alien to the CPSU. Struggling tirelessly for the triumph of socialism and communism, Soviet communists have proceeded and continue to proceed from the premise that the new social system wins minds and hearts by the power of its example.

It must regretfully be noted that some social democratic leaders are joining the communist movement's opponents. They include B. Craxi, secretary of the Italian Socialist Party, who recently made malicious attacks against Leninism. Such figures do not balk at the fact that their position cannot fail to harm the cause of cooperation between the workers parties and to prevent the workers movement from making full use of its enormous inherent potential for peace and social progress. These figures also refuse to see that by acting with monopoly bourgeoisie against communists they make it easier for capitalism to struggle against the workers movement as a whole, including the socialists and the social democrats.

The present situation urgently requires constant vigilance from the communists with respect to the intrigues of those who try to delay the growing process of cooperation between the fraternal parties and at the same time to erect obstacles in the way of unity among different detachments of the workers movement and all other antimonopoly and liberation forces. The communists are utterly determined to thwart the calculations of the working class' enemies. A timely and fitting rebuff to all onslaughts and intrigues by the workers movement's enemies is a requirement of our time.

As for the party, it has displayed and will continue to display effective solidarity with all countries' communist and workers parties and with all revolutionaries and democrats subjected to pressure by imperialist reaction. Principles of proletarian internationalism and internationalist solidarity with his fellow fighters in the great struggle for peace, democracy and socialism have been and will always be sacred to every Soviet communist.

OPEC COUNTRIES REQUIRE POLITICAL LIBERATION FROM WEST

LD191315Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Candidate of economic sciences B. Rachkov article: "Oil Colonialism"]

[Text] Recent years have been marked by successes for the liberation movement in the oil-rich states, comprising more than 300 million people, or approximately 15 percent of the population of the developing countries. In the early seventies these states established control over most of their oil through nationalization or the purchase of imperialist oil concessions on their territory.

Gaining possession of the means of production in the most important sector of the national economy made it easier for the oil producing countries to eliminate the discriminatory system of payment which was formerly imposed on them. As a result, the income of the 13 developing OPEC states increased from $22 billion in 1973 to more than $100 billion in each subsequent year. According to the assessments of Western experts, the total income of OPEC countries from oil in the last 5 years, including 1978, has reached approximately $560 billion. This sum is comparable with last year's gross national product for all other developing countries put together, with a population of about 1.7 billion, or with the gross national product of the third largest capitalist state--the FRG. Never before has any group of developing countries had such great resources at its disposal.

Several of these countries, adhereing to a socialist orientation in their development--particularly Algeria, Iraq and Libya, which have obtained about $100 billion from oil in the last 5 years--use the main bulk of the revenue to implement socioeconomic transformations and develop their people's material and cultural standard of living; they also use it to aid other developing states that are fighting against imperialist and neocolonialist oppression.

Other OPEC countries also spend considerable resources on developing their national economies.

The new situation gives rise to undisguised anger among Western imperialist circles. Imperialism's tactics toward OPEC countries are now based on the calculation of preventing them from using their successes in the interests of the peoples' liberation struggle and at the same time intercepting the biggest possible proportion of the fruits of their victories for neocolonialist expansion. By means of new tricks Western monopolies are trying to compensate for their loss of control over oil extraction by establishing control over the oil revenue obtained by developing states. In imposing new forms of neocolonialism on OPEC countries the monopolies rely actively on reactionary circles in those countries, whose class interests coincide with the interests of big capital in imperialist states.

Among the new forms of this "oil colonialism," as it has been christened, an important place belongs to a set of measures for pumping oil revenue obtained by the ruling summit and the public coffers of several of those states over to the West. It is suggested that they invest their money in private Western banks and intergovernmental funds at relatively high percentage rates, purchase securities from Western treasuries and become shareholders in Western industrial corporations, including those which exploit many Asian, African and Latin American peoples.

It must be admitted that certain circles in the oil producing countries were easily persuaded. According to the calculations of the Morgan Guaranty Trust, one of the biggest U.S. banks, nearly $5 billion of oil revenue has been pumped into banks and corporations in the United States, Western Europe and Japan in the last 5 years, of which about $170 billion came from Persian Gulf states. In practice nearly 1/3 of all the OPEC countries' revenue thus comes into the possession of the neocolonialists, which is as if Western monopolies received about 500 million tons of oil from developing countries every year, free.

That is one side of the question. At the same time the neocolonialists are striving in everyway to strengthen their political and strategic positions in several OPEC countries, particularly by selling a large quantity of modern military hardware. The sale of weapons to certain OPEC countries has become another channel for immense sums of "petrodollars" to be pumped back into the West. According to bourgeois sources, in the last 5 years Persian Gulf states alone paid U.S. and West European monopolies more than $40 billion for weapons--the price of approximately 450 million tons of oil. Imperialism uses the weapons supplied to those countries, in particular, to organize armed provocations against neighboring developing countries, and to strengthen its exploiting positions in that region under cover of false anticommunist slogans.

The alliance between "petrodollars" and neocolonialism also takes the form of direct aid to the Tel Aviv militarists, the South African racists, Pinochet's fascist clique in Chile and other antipopular regimes. The progressive Arab press indicates, for instance, that is was not difficult for the United States, which has at least 70 billion Arab "petrodollars" in its banks, to allot about $10 billion in the last 5 years for all forms of aid to Israel, whose aggression is directed against the peoples of the Arab East. Commenting on a report that the IMF, which is controlled by the United States, recently allotted new loans to Israel, Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES observes, not without spite, that "however ironic it may sound," the loans to Tel Aviv are made up of ...Arab contributions to the IMF!

While taking control again, by various means, of a significant proportion of the wealth belonging to OPEC countries, the neocolonialists at the same time are very "prudent" where their own economic interests are concerned. Hardly had certain Eastern holders of "petrodollars" expressed the desire to "encroach" on the interests of leading Western industrial and banking corporations, when they were refused "pointblank." In the FRG, for instance, a list has been compiled of 500 major monopolies, West German control of which "must remain firm." The participation of foreign capital in British concerns is strictly limited. Appropriate "precautionary measures" have been adopted in the United States, where lack of desire on the part of local financial big shots to associate with the "oil nouveaux riches" recently took the form of a curious, but very indicative episode: When a certain Arab millionaire wanted to set up house in an 18-room apartment in a block where "white millionaires" live, on Park Avenue, New York, the American gentlemen unanimously refused the "unclean newcomer," not even considering it necessary to think up some legitimate reason.

Thus, relying on "petrodollars", imperialism and the "Western way of life" are reproducing all their age-old organic vices--from complete disregard for the people's destinies and interests to the application of the usual racism with respect to "infidels."

That is why it is no accident that representatives of many developing states are sharply criticizing those OPEC circles which are obligingly bringing to the bloody altar of imperialism and neocolonialism the hard-won fruits of victories of the liberation movement. Recently such criticism has been heard with increasing frequency even within the ruling circles of those countries. Thus Shaykh Ghazi al-Qusaybi, a minister in the Saudi Arabian Government, writing in AR-RIYADH, sharply condemned a typical Saudi noveau riche, (A. Odzhekha), who, against Arab interests, is making a fortune by "playing into the hands" of Western speculators.

Representatives of democratic, patriotic and progressive circles in OPEC countries are subjecting the existing state of affairs to profound and principled criticism. They point out that the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism cannot be consistent if it is restricted to the nationalizations of oil concessions, unless it takes on the nature of a broad anti-imperialist movement. Genuine patriots in those countries advocate the continuation of the liberation struggle, the implementation of further democratic transformations and complete political liberation from the immoderately "solicitous" Western "patrons."

WALDHEIM EXTENDS UN MIDEAST EMERGENCY FORCE MANDATE

LD191238Y Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 19, TASS--U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim proposed to the U.N. Security Council to extend by another year the operation of the mandate of the U.N. emergency force in the Middle East, which expires on October 24. Kurt Waldheim motivated this by saying that the situation in that region would remain potentially dangerous pending a comprehensive solution to the problem.

UN COMMITTEE DISCUSSES COLONIAL ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION

LD191036Y Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 19, TASS--TASS correspondent Igor Makurin reports:

The debate on the question of activity of foreign economic circles in colonial territories and in southern Africa is being held in the Fourth Committee of the United Nations General Assembly. This debate is topical in view of the fact that the plundering and exploitation of natural and manpower resources of colonial territories by imperialism monopolies and racist regimes is one of the main reasons why seats of colonial and racist oppression continue to exist. For instance, the number of foreign corporations operating in southern Africa increased over 13 percent in the past three years and now reached the number of 1,883. Among them are 700 British and more than 500 U.S. companies which account for 77 per cent of all foreign investments in southern Africa.

Assigning to the reactionary regimes of southern Africa the role of the main shock force in the struggle against progressive and democratic movements in the continent, imperialist monopolies continue reinforcing the racist military potential, both secretly and openly, said Czechoslovakia's representative Frantisek Penazka. He emphasised the importance of strict observance by all states of the decisions of the United Nations Security Council imposing obligatory embargo on deliveries of armaments and military equipment to the Republic of South Africa.

The concern over intensive work to create nuclear weapons that is being conducted in the Republic of South Africa with direct assistance of Western monopolies was expressed in the speeches of representatives of India, Pakistan, Niger, Zambia and a number of other countries. If the racists got hold of nuclear weapons, this would create a great threat to security of African states, said Zambia's representative Kasuk Mutukwu. Nuclear preparations of the Republic of South Africa are at glaring contradictions with efforts for prevention of proliferation of nuclear weapons, with the striving of African peoples to turn the African Continent into a nuclear-free zone, he said.

WFTU BUREAU ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON CYPRUS QUESTION

LD181743Y Moscow TASS in English 1701 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia, October 18, TASS--The World Federation of Trade Unions has denounced the subversive designs of imperialist forces in Cyprus, which seek to eliminate the independence and the policy of non-alignment of the State of Cyrpus.

In a resolution on Cyprus, adopted at a session of the Bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions, that opened here today, says, [as received] that a just and democratic solution of the Cyprus problem can be found only on the basis of the U.S. resolutions, provided respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus. The Bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions supports the Soviet proposal on convocation within the framework of the United Nations of a representative international conference on Cyrpus. The document points to inadmissibility of Cyprus' turning into a NATO military base, threatening the just struggle of the peoples of neighbouring countries.

The Bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions urges the trade union organisations to fight for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the island, for solution of the problem of Cypriot refugees, for restoration of fraternal cooperation between trade unions and the working people of the Greek and Turkish communities of Cyprus.

Turkish Cypriots' Speech

LD200648Y Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia, October 19, TASS--The session of the Bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) continues here. A delegation of Cypriot Turks from the Dev-Is trade union federation attend as observers. For the first time in recent years, representatives of the Turkish community crossed the line dividing the island and were offered an opportunity of contacting their fellow-countrymen from the Greek community.

The Dev-Is delegation met with members of the Executive Bureau of the Pan-Cyprian Federation of Labour (PEO). They discussed the development of relations and cooperation between PEO and Dev-Is.

Addressing the session of the WFTU Bureau, the head of the delegation Dev-Is Chairman Hasan Sarica said that the working class of Cyprus could do much for a just solution to the Cyprus problem. Such a solution, he emphasized, would spell for us an independent sovereign Cyprus with territorial integrity and free of foreign bases.

Sarica blamed imperialism and its accomplices for the Cuprus tragedy. He called upon the mass of the working people of Cyprus, Turkey and Greece to pool their efforts in the struggle for a just solution to the Cyprus problem.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ATTACKS CARTER NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

Schlesinger Receives Order

LD191918Y Moscow TASS in English 1908 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

["Along a Dangerous Road"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, October 19, TASS--The U.S. Department of Energy has officially announced that it received President Carter's order to launch the production of "some components" of the neutron weapon. Work to modernize and manufacture nuclear warheads for Lance missiles and 8-inch artillery shells will be started within the frameworks of this decision of the administration. It is precisely these weapon systems that are to be provided subsequently with neutron warheads, which will require practically no additional adjustment. Announcing the receipt of directives from the President, James Schlesinger, the secretary of energy, said the administration's decision to manufacture these types of arms was calculated to fit them out later with neutron warheads. Schlesinger stressed that this would increase the military strength of the United States and also of the NATO member-nations.

Glazunov: 'Dangerous Decision'

LD191812Y Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The American President has given instructions to start production of the main components of neutron weapons; the report has been confirmed by a White House spokesman. This is a dangerous decision, writes our commentator Viktor Glazunov. What lies behind the words "the main components of neutron weapons?" A standard hydrogen bomb, if I may say so, consists of two main parts, the bomb itself and the atomic fuse which activates it. If this atomic fuse is replaced with a so-called rod element containing tritium, you can get a neutron bomb. Since both components are available, it is not difficult at all to join them. For this reason the decision about production of the main components of neutron weapons practically gives the go-ahead signal to this weapon of mass destruction.

According to American newspapers Washington realizes that this issue is ticklish for, as it is known, America's plans to produce neutron weapons have already caused an outrage around the world. In face of the powerful wave of protests, the U.S. President was forced to postpone action on the plans. How do the present instructions tally with the earlier decision? Washington is also in a ticklish position with regard to its West European allies because neutron weapons are intended for export so to speak. Americans are going to deploy them in Western Europe. Not a single West European government had given its open consent to accept the dangerous gift from across the Atlantic. Does Washington want to place its allies before an accomplished fact? For the concept of main components also covers improvement of Lance missiles and 8-inch artillery shells that the armed forces of West European countries have, so that neutron warheads can be fitted to them.

Whatever efforts are made to pass neutron weapons as clean and even humane weapons, their actual purpose is mass destruction of people. Some people are jubilant over the fact that while killing people a neutron bomb affects material values to a less extent than a hydrogen bomb, but it is a horrifying prospect that cities will be left intact but without people. This would be the realization of the crazy idea of Hitler to depopulate whole regions.

The decision to start production of the main components of neutron weapons, brings the United States closer to actual deployment of a new generation of nuclear weapons still more horrible than the present ones. This is a signal for alarm for all the people for whom humaneness is not an empty sound and concern for peace is not a demagogical slogan. The ominous development can be and must be averted. The Soviet Union stands for mutual renunciation of the production of neutron weapons, the truly atrocious weapon of mass destruction of people.

Complicates SALT, MBFR Talks

LD192236Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] President Carter has reportedly ordered production to begin of the basic components of the neutron weapon. According to a State Department spokesman, the [word indistinct] is the nuclear warheads for the Lance missile and 8-inch artillery shells, now in the hands of the West European members of NATO, including Britain. Our commentary is by Konstantin Zabrodin.

President Carter's order does not come as a surprise. Only a few weeks ago, the conference of Atlantic societies in Hamburg went on record as saying it was desirable for NATO to have weapons with a heightened degree of radiation or neutron warheads, in addition to conventional weapons. Not surprisingly, the commander in chief of the NATO forces, General Haig and the NATO general secretary, Joseph Luns, used the myth about a Soviet threat to pressure the West European nations. This is a myth if there ever was one. The Soviet Union has made proposal after proposal at General Assemblies of the United Nations to stop the arms race and prevent the development of new weapons. It has said plainly that if the United States gives up the idea of a neutron bomb, the Soviet Union will not make it either.

Why doesn't the West listen to the Soviet Union's peace proposals instead of taking decisions that will put the neutron bomb into West European arsenals? Why? Because the military-industrial complex of the United States has an eye to its profits. The neutron bomb is a bomb especially intended for Europe. If the American munitions corporations can't sell it, they lose billions. Steps to deploy the neutron weapon in Western Europe not only challenge the Soviet Union's peace proposals, they challenge public opinion in Western Europe. In Britain, close to 1 million men and women signed the petition against the neutron bomb that was presented at 10 Downing Street. No high-power salesmanship can conceal the fact that the neutron bomb is a monstrous weapon. On a continent as densely populated as Europe, its deployment would have horrific results and the English Channel is hardly a barrier that could protect Britain.

The bomb is not a defense weapon either. The British scientist Eric Burhop has described it as an excellent weapon for an aggressor who wants to capture cities and industrial facilities intact, with all the human life in them destroyed by the terrible radiation. Those who claim that the neutron bomb is a clean bomb and has a limited radius are trying to erase the difference between nuclear and conventional weapons and make the public believe that nuclear weapons are no more dangerous than an ordinary automatic rifle. If the public can be persuaded of this, the nuclear threshold will be lowered, that is, there will be more chance of starting a nuclear war. Deployment of the neutron weapon will certainly complicate the SALT talks, at the very time that some progress is shaping up. It will complicate the Vienna talks for an armed forces reduction in central Europe. It will erode the atmosphere of trust developing on the continent and give new impetus to the arms race.

These are some of the reasons why the American neutron bomb poses a major danger for Europe and for the cause of peace in general. The more insistently the United States and NATO try to sell it in Europe, the more firmly the public should insist it want to live in peace.

Druzhinin: Public Opinion Ignored

LD192220Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] An official White House spokesman has announced that the United States has started production of the main components of neutron weapons. In our news commentary program Aleksandr Druzhinin, Soviet television and radio political observer, is at the microphone: What components are involved? Judging from everything, the question involves production of so-called neutron rods, with which the warhead of any conventional missile can be equipped, thereby transforming it into a dreadful weapon of mass destruction. The Pentagon has for a long time now been nursing such a plan. According to Washington strategists it will provide an opportunity quickly and almost unnoticeably to reequip the U.S. missile arsenal in Western Europe and the missile forces of the U.S. NATO allies, transforming them into carriers of neutron weapons. It is possible that the term "components" conceals some other components of neutron armaments, but the essence of the matter is not changed by that. The White House decision means that the United States has taken yet a further step bringing it closer to the actual deployment of one of the most antihumane and barbarous forms of present-day weapons.

In this connection one cannot fail to recall that on 30 September this year the U.S. Senate voted to allocate $3 billion to the Department of Energy for a program of research and development in the field of new forms of nuclear weapons. The articles of this bill cleverly concealed funds for the production of the neutron bomb. The President's instruction has now given the Pentagon the go-ahead to spend these funds.

One's attention is drawn to the fact that the White House adopted its decision while endeavoring in every way to avoid wide publicity on it. High-ranking government officials, the Washington STAR writes, are concerned about the sensitivity of this issue on the level of both domestic and foreign politics. Such a standpoint is clear evidence that Washington realizes the attitude of the international public toward neutron weapons. It is very well aware of the mass movement against the neutron bomb, but, nevertheless, is attempting to foist it upon the world quietly, ignoring the will of the peoples.

By taking the decision to start production of the main components for the neutron bomb, the United States is embarking on the dangerous path of further stepping up the nuclear arms race, and in so doing the Washington strategists refer to some sort of threat from the East. But, indeed, it is well known that such a threat does not exist. It is precisely the Soviet Union that has been calling upon the United States to mutually renounce production of neutron arms. It is precisely our country that has been proposing a broad set of measures to curb the race in both nuclear and conventional armaments, the adoption of which would rid the world of the threat of a military catastrophe. If, despite this, Washington prefers to build up an aresenal of the latest forms of mass destruction weaponry, such a policy only proves the strength of those circles in the United States that are opposed to the interests of detente, disarmament and a strengthening of the security of the peoples.

Zakharov: Negative W. Europe Reaction

DW191912Y Moscow in German to Austria 1711 GMT 19 Oct 78 DW

[Valentin Zakharov commentary]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, as you know, U.S. President Carter has ordered the production of modernized tactical nuclear warheads which can very easily be converted to neutron weapons. This decision of the U.S. President is dangerous, for it affects the vital interests of all European peoples and states. It is very understandable, therefore, that the Dutch Government in a statement emphasizes that it has noted with concern that the American Government considers it necessary to start production of parts of the neutron bomb. The Government of nonalined Sweden too, objected to the neutron weapon. The Foreign Ministry informed that the negative stance of Stockholm would be reiterated before the United Nations Friday. In other West European capitals Carter's decision has not produced a positive echo either. This is understandable, for the European peoples have said "no" to the neutron weapon.

Only Deutsche Welle has found Carter's decision very interesting. Deutsche Welle correspondent in Washington Werner Sonne maintained that the FRG Government had asked the United States to introduce this weapon, the neutron weapon. Whether what he said is correct, hopefully Bonn will tell us. At the moment, however, one thing is clear: Deutsche Welle gives those forces propagandistic backing which try to force the neutron weapon on the NATO states, the neutron weapon that is apt to turn Europe into a desert.

Roundup of World Protests

LD192228Y Moscow TASS in English 2218 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 19, TASS--The decision of the U.S. administration to start the production of the "main components" of neutron weapons has caused wrathful indignation in the world.

President Carter has again opened up the possibility for the production of the neutron bomb in the United States, stresses the London DAILY MAIL. In its turn the FINANCIAL TIMES qualifies Carter's order as approval of the production of a new generation of nuclear warheads. The TIMES warns that the development of neutron weapons could easily lead to the origination of nuclear war.

A similar alarms is expressed by the Italian IL MESSAGERO. Neutron charges, it writes, would cause a rapid development of a conventional military conflict into nuclear war.

Under the caption "U.S. President Opens the Road to the Production of the Neutron Bomb", the Tokyo newspaper NIHON KEIZAI notes that "both in NATO countries and inside the United States itself, a wave of protests is mounting against the production of the neutron bomb." "The matter is that the commencement of the production of the components of the neutron bomb is a step along the road to the dissemination of neutron weapons", Tokyo SHIMBUN points out.

The decision made by the White House has given rise to a wave of indignation in the United States. The American people resolutely protests against plans to produce the neutron bomb, whose creation will undoubtedly lead to an escalation of the uncontrolled nuclear-missile arms race, said Richard Morford, a prominent U.S. public figure.

Rank-and-file Americans, he said, come out for the attainment of real progress in the field of disarmament, they demand that the administration stop building up new weapons systems and turn to concrete deeds in the field of disarmament.

The prominent American philosopher Howard Parsons described the decision of the U.S. President to start the production of components for the neutron bomb as a sinister and dangerous step. He stressed that the production of neutron weapons is the beginning of a new spiral in the arms race fraught with a serious threat to international security and the cause of world peace. Howard Parsons noted that the U.S. Government had given the consent to the creation of the neutron bomb despite worldwide protests against this barbaric weapon, despite appeals by the Soviet Union for a mutual renunciation of the production of this type of armament.

WIDESPREAD TIES BETWEEN U.S. MEDIA, CIA REPORTED

LD191915Y Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 11 Oct 78 p 14-15 LD

[Correspondent I. Andronov dispatch: "Stamped: 'CIA'"]

[Text] New York--Well-known Washington journalist Les Whitten once telephoned me and said that he was collecting information for an article about Soviet journalists in the United States. I had long been aware from Whitten's previous articles and from the remarks of his colleagues that he is a malicious liar. As the Washington POST puts it, he has a "sharp journalistic pen regarding sexual topics and scandalous gossip."

Whitten himself boasts that, risking arrest, he sometimes enters other people's houses and secretly rummages through closets and briefcases to produce particularly juicy gossip. Things have gone so far that many Washington newspapermen avoid him with distaste.

Whitten used to work for the notorious Radio Free Europe. The venerable commentator Jack Anderson hired him and made him his coauthor. In conversation with me, Whitten flaunted his links with the CIA and threatened to act against Soviet correspondents in the United States. When I asked how much the CIA was paying him and Anderson for their anti-Soviet slander, Whitten swore and hung up.

I often recall this episode now when I discover the latest squib by Anderson and Whitten in the local newspapers. An avid craving for self-advertisement has brought Anderson to the point where he announces his concoctions with newspaper advertisements: "Read Jack Anderson's features. I am condemned by Moscow's PRAVDA."

However, PRAVDA has not discussed Anderson in the way that highly respectable Americans react to him for his endless political and boudoir tittle-tattle. Lawyer Charles Kirbo, an extremely close friend of President Carter's recently called Anderson's scribblings "unbounded lies from an irresponsible writer"; Senator Thomas Eagleton has called them "foul lies," presidential adviser Hamilton Jordan, has called them "malicious lies", Donald Alexander, former Treasury Department official, has called them "slanderous falsifications", and Washington commentator Nicholas Von Hoffman has called them "stinking reactionary poison."

"Handing out candy to children near the White House, the President's 9-year-old daughter happened to approach the doors of a women's hospital," well-known satirical journalist Art Buchwald jokes. [paragraph continues]

"And Anderson's office immediately started a rumor that the President's daughter intends to have an abortion."

Anderson regales the undemanding man in the street with fairy tales of this kind. If any of them are interested in an adventurous life abroad, Anderson promptly palms off on them his inexhaustible detective stories such as the sorry little article headlined "Conspiracy of Love." This racily described how "seductive Russian beauties" lure supposedly naive American tourists into a love trap of diabolical espionage. For Anderson, in general all Soviet people in contact with Americans are necessarily "secret agents,"--sportsmen, scientists, artists, tourists, trade personnel, diplomats and journalists. The evidence. It is always the same old thing: Anderson constantly refers to "confidential U.S. intelligence reports."

"I have letters of thanks from the CIA," Anderson boasts. "For instance, CIA Director William Colby personally wrote me: 'I express profound gratitude to you for your cooperation with the CIA.'"

Anderson's latest at the CIA's dictation is entitled "Soviet Journalists--Masters of Insinuation," which rehashes the new CIA report "On Soviet propaganda."

Citing the report's authors, their yes-man criticizes Soviet journalists specializing in international affairs for describing the generally known subversive terrorist operations by American intelligence. Anderson brands all foreign correspondents of our newspapers, TASS, Moscow Radio and NOVOSTI as "agents," repeating the CIA's words.

The accusation is followed by "retribution." Since the Soviet reader does not know the methods used by the CIA to "influence" inconvenient journalists, it is probably worth talking about this.

Some 3 years ago the author of these lines gave a detailed account in the Soviet press of the documentary facts revealed at that time on the CIA's plans for political assassinations. Following this, twice during 1 week in New York my automobile was overtaken suddenly and rammed by a large vehicle with iron projections on its front fender. During the same period I was ambushed in the street and attacked from behind, my glasses were knocked off and an attempt was made to beat me. The following day I read in the Washington POST: "American intelligence representatives call Andronov an inveterate agent and have been watching him in the United States since 1966." Funny? Particularly since I went there in 1972....

"Why are you disseminating deliberately idiotic rubbish about me?" I asked in a letter to the Washington POST.

Of course, my letter was not published. But it was not left unanswered. I received through the mail a copy of a mysterious letter to the publisher of the Washington POST notifying him that henceforth not only the secret service but also the U.S. military establishment would be interested in me. Then an anonymous letter arrived containing a thuggish threat: "After reading this letter you have only 96 hours to live. Two people before you have received our letters and both have died. Pray for salvation, even if you aren't superstitious, still expect a surprise."

One night recently a neighbor--a correspondent for a central Moscow newspaper--was threatened on the telephone in similar terms. My other comrades who have written anything about the CIA have also heard plenty of threats and all kinds of abusive slander.

As a result, we have accumulated much reliable information about the people who are compiling dirty fairy tales or baseless reports about us. It is not they, but we who can present them with incontestable evidence and facts on gangsterism in the mass media.

Inconvenient and Convenient Newspapermen

There is a newspaper called NEWSDAY in New York. In its editorial offices on Broadway I met with Ernest (Volkmen), a leading reporter for the newspaper, three times. Like me, he was interested in an acute, topical theme--the recruitment of U.S. mercenaries for white racist punitive operations in Africa. At that time I had succeeded in discovering a semilegal recruitment center in New York. (Volkmen) made an even more important discovery: He established that the CIA is covertly financing the recruitment of mercenary killers. Later (Volkmen) discovered a second CIA affair--a conspiracy to murder the present prime minister of Jamaica. However, the newspaper refused to publish this sensation; (Volkmen) was reprimanded and forbidden to poke his nose into intelligence affairs anymore.

And when (Volkmen) ventured to offer his article on the CIA to another publication and attempted (in vain) to discuss the topic on TV, he was immediately fired from NEWSDAY where he had worked for 14 years, repeatedly receiving bonuses for his diligence and creative success. According to (Volkmen), he was driven out of NEWSDAY by the newspaper's owner Franklin Murphy, who is well known for his close links with American intelligence bosses.

The sad story of Ernest (Volkmen) is by no means an isolated case. Earlier venerable journalist Daniel Schorr, who infuriated the CIA by sharply criticizing the ringleaders of American espionage, was treated in the same way by television. Former TV correspondent Sam Jaffe, who was first sent to Moscow on a CIA mission, but later blurted out the names of journalist colleagues whose secret services had been used by intelligence organizations for many years, is still without a job.

And now there is a new victim of the CIA--Ilias Dmitrakopoulos, Washington correspondent for three Greek newspapers. He recently described how CIA officers wanted to bribe him and make him an informer. In revenge a rumor was started that he is ... "a Soviet agent." The scandalous occurrence was discussed in the U.S. House of Representatives at the initiative of Congressman Les Aspin, who declared for all to hear: "That is how the CIA persecutes people inconvenient to the secret service in our country."

On the other hand, journalists convenient to the secret service are openly rewarded in the United States. Last spring former Los Angeles TIMES correspondent Robert Toth was presented with two national prizes for journalism: "for outstanding reporting in 1977" and "for the best dispatches from abroad in 1977." It is noteworthy that previously Toth had in no way distinguished himself in the field of journalism. He was an altogether obscure newspaperman before the summer of 1977 when he had to hurry out of our country after being caught redhanded collecting state secrets.

There were indeed many "outstanding reports" about this in 1977. But even then Toth himself failed to create any convincing epistolary pearls and merely parroted his prepared retort: "The Soviet accusations are nonsense." Furthermore, he solemnly denied the weighty evidence brought against him in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA.

Let us recall that evidence--the instructions to Toth from U.S. military intelligence officer Maj Robert Waters. The major praised Toth in writing for his endeavors, reported the high assessment of his activity in the USSR by the Pentagon and Lt Gen Samuel Wilson, director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, and recommended confidential reports to General Haig, commander in chief of NATO forces in Europe. On 1 September 1977, after the prodigal son had returned to his editorial bosom, the Los Angeles TIMES once again gave him a rostrum for a persistent denial: "He denies that he received the letters reproduced by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA." But just a year later the "prizewinner" confessed against his will that he had lied and LITERATURNAYA GAZETA had reported the truth about him!

The reason for Toth's confession was the failure in Moscow of his friend Vincent Crockett, a snooper with a diplomatic passport. Crockett was caught redhanded and "snitched" so shamefully on his accomplices that the Washington authorities did not dare to dispute even formally the failed agent's affiliations with the secret service and ceased to shield Robert Toth. Citing officials in Washington, David Martin, a journalist in the capital, relates this information received from above:

"After 6 months in Moscow U.S. Embassy staffer Vincent Crockett and his wife were caught at a street hiding place they had created and were expelled from Russia. CIA officer Crockett, who was classified as an 'archivist' by the American Embassy, was subordinate to Maj Robert Waters of Defense Intelligence. The correspondent Robert Toth had contacts with Major Waters and once received a letter of praise from the major...."

Robert Toth no longer polemizes with LITERATURNAYA GAZETA!

"Yes, General Wilson told Major Waters that I was efficient and that I operated splendidly. The general liked my material. But I gave the letter to my wife to read and she inadvertently threw it away. What a cretin I was not to have swallowed the damned letter!"

Clearly, Toth has a stomach that is well adapted to such situations....

Manipulators of the "Free Press"

An aquaintance of mine, Alexander Cockburn, commentator for New York's VILLAGE VOICE, has a curious document indirectly connected to LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. This document from CIA archives has been censored and subsantially cut. Nevertheless, it is still of value even in its curtailed form. It compromises stenographic accounts of talks between CIA representatives and William Thomas, chief editor of the Los Angeles TIMES.

Thomas and his partners are not a bit concerned that a record of their conversations is in the hands of a dozen New York editors or that it has caused lively interest. The CIA and Thomas probably think that there is nothing reprehensible about the 3-year-old deal since the CIA's fraternization with the editor of the Los Angeles TIMES did not prevent Thomas from angrily refuting LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's statements about the intelligence activity of his protege Robert Toth. We deemed it our duty to give the wounded opponent space in our publication.

"It makes me laugh to listen to the accusations against Toth," LITERATURNAYA GAZETA quoted Mr Thomas, "or accusations against other responsible American journalists to the effect that they are operating as secret agents of the Administration."

It makes you laugh, does it, Mr Thomas? But let us compare your public derision with your very serious pledge, in February 1975, to obey the CIA. On 8 February you promised an envoy of the then director of the CIA, William Colby, to cooperate with the agency "in every possible way." On 9 February the CIA representative reported to his superior: "We believe that Thomas' assurances are sincere. We do not doubt that Thomas is on our side and will do all he can."

And Thomas certainly did his utmost: Covert CIA agents in Los Angeles sent their headquarters rapturous accounts of the taboo Thomas imposed on newspaper items showing the CIA in a bad light. Moreover, the chief editor told the CIA the sources of any news that irritated the agency, and he complained that the Los Angeles TIMES correspondents' office in Washington was very bad at obeying his instruction to heed CIA orders. Everything is in order now in the office since Robert Toth, Thomas' favorite, was sent there.

At the same time as the February romance between the CIA and the Los Angeles TIMES, similar behind-the-scenes intrigues with intelligence were embarked upon by the New York TIMES and Washington POST. A record has been discovered of a conversation between the CIA director and a leading figure on the New York TIMES whose code name is "E-1." This is quite easy to decipher: it stands for "Editor-1." The third stenographic record was a conversation between the CIA director and Katherine Graham, who chose to operate openly and still talks cynically about her alliance with intelligence: "I see nothing bad in cooperation of this kind."

It is an accepted fact that 500 U.S. journalists have been working for the CIA since its inception. Equally important is the fact that the CIA has always tried to acquire more aces in the world of the press to not only provide a constant flow of agents in the journalists' network but also to enable the CIA to effectively manipulate the press from the offices of newspaper publishers, chief editors, owners of radio and television corporations, and prominent commentators who daily mold public opinion. They have been and still are the chief instrument of CIA-directed political propaganda.

For a long time the CIA has been bringing periodic pressure to bear on the New York TIMES through the Sulzbergers, the paper's owners. It pulls the Washington STAR's strings through Jeremy O'Leary, a CIA and FBI henchman. The same function is performed by three former CIA officers: Philip Geyelin on the editorial board of the WALL STREET JOURNAL, Bruce (Vankhorst) of NEWSWEEK and Bonner Day of U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT.

In television and radio the CIA's most active assistant is William Paley, owner of CBS. Generoso Pope, king of the yellow press, who moved from the CIA to the publisher's office of the rag NATIONAL INQUIRER, teaches his subordinates: "Don't dare give the CIA a bad press." The same rule is adhered to by former CIA agent Robert Myers, who published the ostensibly respectable magazine NEW REPUBLIC.

Retired CIA officers working as commentators in the CIA's orbit include Tom Brendan, William Buckley and Cord Meyer. Meanwhile, the entire COPLEY news agency distributes CIA concoctions through hundreds of editorial boards in the United States and abroad.

In summer 1978 I attended a press conference in New York for regular agent John Stockwell. He had broken with the CIA and was risking an exposure of the dispatch of white mercenaries to Angola under Stockwell's personal command. He now looks back on those days with disgust and profound remorse. [paragraph continues]

Stockwell confessed that he had once carried out the order to distribure misinformation from the CIA's Washington headquarters about his mercenaries' alleged capture of 30 "Soviet military instructors." The imaginary "Soviet armed interference" would provoke, the CIA hoped, U.S. intervention in Angola. The CIA's pack of lies was echoed by the U.S. press and by certain deluded African papers.

Soon the CIA's liars were discredited throughout the world; Stockwell apparently had not seen a single "Soviet instructor." Nevertheless, he said, the CIA is conducting and will most likely continue to conduct this kind of "black propaganda" through the press.

A New Code for Informers

"You can call this my confession," Merrill Panitt said with a wry grin. "In 1958, when I was editor of TV GUIDE, I made contact with the CIA. I had decided to go to Moscow and Leningrad. I told Soviet Embassy employees in Washington in advance that I intended to write something about their country. They helped me organize meetings with Soviet Television workers. A week before my departure the CIA phoned me and asked me to meet one of their men for a talk. I said I would meet him with pleasure. He came and said: 'When you get back I would like to see you again and ask you about what you saw.' In Russia I wrote everything down in a notebook. On my return the CIA agent returned and asked me the names of the Soviets who had accompanied me. I gave him a copy of my notebook. There my confession ends: Because I think that the CIA and FBI, whose names have become swear words in this country, are doing a proper and necessary job. As a former CIA assistant I see no reason to accuse journalists who regularly supply intelligence with information of amorality."

The bravado of Merrill Panitt, editorial chief of TV GUIDE, accords with the latest trends in American editorial boards and administrative circles. The probing of the CIA's criminal machinations is over. The exposure stopped and public appeals to publish the names of journalists who are agents are rejected. The "new CIA rules on press relations" have been published in order to recruit extra informers. When this espionage code was being elaborated in Congress last winter, ex-CIA Director Colby, who had been summoned as a consultant, insisted:

"I earnestly recommend that there be no ban on relationships between intelligence organs and American journalists."

He was echoed by Ward just from the Washington POST and the above mentioned Robert Myers, publisher of NEW REPUBLIC, who had been invited to Congress.

"The professional relationship between our journalists and spies is perfectly natural," Just blurted out.

"The CIA officer and the American journalist are usually almost inextricably linked," Myers was sharing his life experience with Congress. "They coexist and collaborate marvelously. Bilateral relations between the CIA and the U.S. press are mutually advantageous for both sides."

As a result, the following postulate became the center of the CIA code for the press: "The CIA will give any journalist, regardless of his job status, the chance to supply information. The CIA will also continue regular relations with press representatives."

What is new about this? Toward the end of the prattle in Congress about the isolation of the American press from the CIA, a participant in the discussion, William Porter, former U.S. ambassador in Saigon and Seoul, said without diplomatic subterfuge:

"I am sure that with the new rules or without them the CIA's relations with the press will continue to develop independently and unhampered. The 'black propaganda' will not disappear. We have become accustomed to psychological warfare."

They have also become accustomed to the CIA--the poisonous sting of the psychological war.

JAPANESE WEEKLY EXPOSES CIA-PAID JOURNALISTS

LD191351Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Bandura dispatch: "A Menu of Venality: Lists of 'Journalists' Who Organize Anti-Soviet Campaigns on CIA Instructions Published in Japan"]

[Text] Tokyo--Names, surnames, addresses and titles of publishing houses and publications. The small dossier offered its readers by the latest issue of the Japanese weekly SHUKAN GENDAI consists merely of a brief introduction and extensive lists (running to 20 pages). It is a catalog of those people who call themselves "free Western journalists," but who in reality are nothing more than hired hacks earning money by placing their pens and their names at the service of the initiators of anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaigns.

This menu of venality is preceded by a headline: "Paid CIA Agents Who Provide Information or Give Their Services in the World's Mass Media." The lists look impressive--they contain the names of 450 journalists and commentators who, in 53 countries, "cooperate" with U.S. intelligence. They cooperate, it must be assumed, for mutual benefit. The "journalists" obtain satisfaction in the form of generous payment for their services, and the CIA gains from the contents of those "articles" and "commentaries" that come from the pens hired by U.S. intelligence.

After seeing the dossier a specialist consulted by the Japanese weekly declared: "The list contains mainly Sovietologists who have a hostile attitude to the USSR." This is understandable: The CIA hires those who help Western propaganda denigrate the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, who are prepared to scribble falsehoods and concoct misinformation.

The names of the revelatory dossier's publishers and compilers are not known. Reporting this, the Japanese weekly even places a question mark before the place (Switzerland) of publication. It is easy to see the reason for the publication's anonymity, since the authors write about their tasks as follows:

"This work was prepared by seven journalists, who make no claim to copyright or reward, on the basis of materials contained in CIA files. The aim of the work is to end the illegal abuse of power exercised by the CIA. We hope that the publication of our materials will not suffer the same fate as the numerous documents buried for all time on instructions from top CIA officials."

U.S. intelligence has a bad memory and long arms. Swift to retaliate, it will hardly disregard the fact that the lists of its agents-cum-journalists were compiled, according to the introduction, "with the help of former CIA personnel." [paragraph continues]

The CIA will obviously not overlook the authors' statement that they have not completed their mission with this particular publication but will continue their revelatory work. Obviously for this reason the dossier's authors deemed it best to operate anonymously. Otherwise they would hardly be able to carry the task to its conclusion.

But even if the dossier's compilers do not succeed in completely fulfilling their task and producing a second publication, the materials they have already published have great revelatory force. They prove quite clearly that the slanderous works that have appeared in the press of many Western countries denigrating the USSR and whipping up passions over the nonexistent "Soviet threat" are concocted by journalists who have sold their souls and pens to the CIA.

CIA REPORTEDLY INVOLVED IN LETELIER ASSASSINATION

LD191408Y Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 19 October, TASS--New facts attesting to the CIA's involvement in a conspiracy to assassinate prominent political leader, Chile's former ambassador in the United States Orlando Letelier, came into light. He was killed in September, 1976, in the centre of Washington, by the explosion of a bomb that was planted in his car.

The newspaper Washington STAR reports that a number of suspicious circumstances connected with actions of former CIA deputy director, General Vernon Walters were revealed during the investigation. He made a trip to Paraguay in July, 1976. Precisely at that time, two agents of the Chilean intelligence services who were instructed to organize the plot to kill Letelier--Townley, an American and Captain Fernandez, received in Paraguay visas on forged Paraguay passes for entrance to the United States.

Last week Chile's ambassador in Washington hinted insidiously that it would be interesting for the American authorities to find out why was it that Walters made a trip to Paraguay.

It was also established during the investigation that agent of the Chilean intelligent service Townley, an American, several years ago had connections with local representatives of the CIA in Florida. Townley was arrested by the U.S. authorities this year. He admitted that he had been involved in the conspiracy to assassinate Letelier, and, agreeing to "cooperate" with the U.S. investigation authorities, got off with a mild punishment.

The CIA categorically refused to comment on the reports about its contacts with Townley and about the purposes of Walters' trip to Paraguay.

WASHINGTON ENCOURAGES AFRICAN RACISTS BY 'INDIFFERENCE'

LD191948Y Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] News agencies have reported about another incursion of the Rhodesian troops into Mozambique and Zambia. Here to comment is our observer, Vladimir Petrov:

If you think that the reports caused a commotion at the America's State Department, you are mistaken, though this should be the natural reaction. Indeed, the American administration has found itself in a rather delicate situation. The new Rhodesian aggression was committed at a time when the racist head of the country was making a tour of the United States.

Who knows, maybe the order about the aggression against two independent African states, was given from an American hotel, that is from the territory of the United States. If so, the American administration pledging consistently its friendly feelings for the Africans, should have issued promptly a warrant on the arrest of Ian Smith or should have ordered at least his deportation from free America. But none of this has naturally happened.

It's not so much Ian Smith who matters here as the nature of the American policy in Africa. As facts prove, it always was and remains a policy running counter to the African interests, to the interests of the fighting southern African nations, first and foremost, who are giving their last battle to colonialism and racism. It's not the interests of the Zimbabwe and Namibian people that the previous and current American administrations look after when they come forward with numerous settlement plans and their state secretaries, on overseas voyages, are entertaining heads of the racist regimes. By the way, there is a confirmed report that following Ian Smith, the head of the South African racist regime, Pieter Botha, is going to visit the United States. American politicians are not concerned in the least about banditry raids of the racists on independent African countries. Defenseless populations of old men, women and children, in the main, die in the raids. Moreover, by their indifference, these politicians actually encourage the racists to more attacks, to preserve their interests in southern Africa at whatever cost, even at the cost of lives of thousands of Africans. This is the task that the present American administration is performing under the instruction of the military-industrial complex of the United States.

The scandalous affair with Ian Smith who, while staying in the United States sanctioned the banditry raids on Mozambique and Zambia, should be evaluated from this point of view.

U.S. AID PROGRAM AIMED AT INSURING INTERESTS ABROAD

LD191258Y Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 19, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports: President Carter signed the bill on the United States foreign aid in the new financial year that opened on October 1. Under the bill, 9.2 billion dollars is allocated for the implementation of this program that is regarded by Washington as an important instrument of ensuring the United States economic and military-strategic interests abroad.

Half of this sum is meant for military and economic backing of the regimes that suit the United States. The biggest recipients of U.S. funds will be Israel and Egypt that are now being egged on by Washington to conclusion of a separate deal, which would consolidate the United States position in the oil-rich Middle East. 1.8 billion dollars is allocated to Tel Aviv. One billion dollars out of this sum will go for the purchases of the latest U.S. weapons. Nearly one billion dollars is being granted to As-Sadat.

Large funds are allocated to the South Korean regime which is brutally flouting the civil rights of the population. The latest types of armaments and military equipment will be supplied to Seoul under the pretext on "compensation" for planned withdrawal of part of U.S. land forces from South Korea.

More than 400 million dollars is allocated to Latin American countries, including the dictatorships in Paraquay, Guatemala, Haiti. The Washington authorities that pay lip service to protection of human rights allocate four million dollars to the Nicaraguan dictator Somoza who is brutally suppressing human rights in Nicaragua.

The other half of allocations in the framework of foreign "aid" (about 4,5 billion dollars) will go for financing the activity of the Peace Corps, which is actually a branch of the CIA, and for U.S. contributions to the International Monetary Fund and other U.S.-controlled international banks which are actively used by the United States ruling circles for assistance to anti-communist, repressive regimes.

U.S. ORGANIZATION TO AID LITHUANIANS ATTACKED

LD191236Y Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Vilnius, 19 October, TASS--The newspaper TESA which comes out in Vilnius, the capital of Soviet Lithuania, exposes Balfas, an anti-Soviet organisation in the USA, translated as the General Fund for Assistance to American Lithuanians. The newspaper says in its article that this organization has the financial and moral support of American governmental organs and special services. After World War II, it helped Nazi criminals leave Western Europe for the USA.

That is how Lenginas Jankauskas Jankus found himself in the United States. All the Jewish population in the Lithuanian city of Skuddas was destroyed under his direction when the Nazis occupied the city. Waclovas Martinkus, who was personally involved in massacres of civilians, resides in the United States to this day.

Balfas has been helping of late the father and son Brazinskas, the criminals who hi-jacked a Soviet plane and forced it to land in Turkey in 1970. In doing so they killed a 19-year old stewardess and wounded the plane's commander and navigator;

PENTAGON PLANS TO BUILD NERVE GAS PLANT

LD192230Y Moscow TASS in English 2218 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

["Poisoners From the Pentagon"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 19 October, TASS--The Pentagon intends to build a plant for the output of nerve gas at the arsenal in Pine Bluff, Arkansas. UPI reports with reference to a Pentagon spokesman that already in July Deputy U.S. Secretary for Defense Charles Duncan issued an order to prepare a project for a plant for the production of nerve gas so that it could be included into the state budget in 1980. 15 million dollars are to be spent on the construction of the plant.

The new type of nerve gas is a so-called "binary" chemical weapon. It consists of two components which combine as a result of the explosion of a bomb or a shall and form a poisonous gas mixture that affects man's nervous system. For several years already the Pentagon is developing new models of "binary" chemical weapons as well as carriers for them--special artillery shells and an airforce bomb code named "big eye."

SENATOR DOLE TO RUN FOR PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION

LD191340Y Moscow TASS in English 1258 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, 19 October, TASS--Senator R. Dole of Kansas State has officially announced his decision to run for the presidency from the Republican Party in the 1980 election. In 1976 he was nominated for the vice-presidency.

PRC'S MILITARIZATION EFFORTS, WESTERN ASSISTANCE DENOUNCED

LD191031Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Yu. Lugovskoy article: "'NATO's Far Eastern Flank'"]

[Text] An increase in Peking's foreign policy activity has been observed recently. One sign of this is the increasingly frequent foreign trips by high-ranking Chinese representatives. Certain Western figures are hurrying to welcome China's "emergence" into the international arena and are trying to create the impression that it indicates China's willingness to join the "world community" and its readiness to heed the generally accepted norms of international law. Some Western politicians are so carried away by flirtation with Peking that they even talk about its "love of peace" and the "de-Maoization" which is allegedly taking place in China.

However, it is well-known that the new Constitution adopted in Peking proclaims Maoism as China's "leading ideology." Thus, Maoism has become a legal norm, and its great-power, militarist and expansionist aims have been fully inherited by the present leadership. "Nothing has changed in China today," Britain's ECONOMIST weekly writes on this subject. "Mao is dead, but Maoism remains the state doctrine." As the journal ASIAN SURVEY, published in the United States, notes, Hua Kuo-feng came to power as the result of support by high-ranking army officials, who had been promised that the army would be equipped with modern weapons if they helped Hua Kuo-feng take the reins of the country's management.

As for any "innovations" in Peking's foreign policy, these amount to a more refined choice of tactical methods. Hua Kuo-feng once said that "revisionism, splittism and intrigue were the distinctive features of the 'gang of four.'" But these words could justifiably be applied to Maoism and its representatives as a whole. This is indicated, in particular, by Hua Kuo-feng's recent trip to the Balkans and Iran. What were his speeches during the tour notable for? They were distinguished by stanch unwillingness to be reconciled to the process of detente. They were also characterized by the desire to weave intrigues and to cause confrontation and complications everywhere--in Europe and Asia--under the pretext of the "struggle against hegemony."

Some people in the West seriously assert that there is some semantic relationship between Peking's "antihegemony" appeals and the provisions of the UN Charter and the norms of international law. In this connection the question is relevant: What sense is attached to the concept of hegemony in Peking? Perhaps Peking thereby intends to express its rejection of the use of force in international relations and interference in other countries' affairs? By no means. Otherwise, Peking would come out against the imperialist policy of armed interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries. However, Peking not only fails to find such words of condemnation, but openly encourages military preparations by imperialism in Europe, Asia and throughout the world and seeks rapprochement with aggressive military blocs. As U.S. Secretary of State Vance noted after his trip to Peking, "The Chinese display understanding with respect to U.S. military presence in Asia." Why? Answering this question, Japan's PACIFIC COMMUNITY journal writes that Peking associates the acquisition of a sphere of influence for itself in Asia with the Pentagon's presence there. That, it turns out, is the point.

The Maoist theory of "three worlds" helps in arriving at a complete understanding of the true purpose of appeals for the "struggle against hegemony." Its true meaning lies in trying to knock together some kind of "united front" for the struggle against the Soviet Union. But in Peking they ascribe hegemonism to any other country if its policy does not suit the Chinese leadership. It is known, for instance, that the Maoists accuse Vietnam, India and Indonesia of "regional hegemonism." That is why India's NEW AGE weekly stressed that "Peking's expatiations on rebuffing hegemony are directed not only against the Soviet Union but against the policy of detente as a whole."

Mao's heirs also continue to talk about the "inevitability" of a new world war. In Western capitals the opinion is sometimes expressed that such speeches are abstract, doctrinaire and speculative. So there is no need, they say, to take any notice of them. But there is nothing more dangerous than such illusions. The apologetics of war have long served in China as justification for extremely dangerous practical actions. This refers to Peking's most persistent attempts to halt the process of detente. Moreover, the extensive program of China's militarization lies behind the worship--approaching religious ecstasy--of the god of war.

The militarization of China is now entering a new, even more dangerous phase. Forgetting all its "ultrarevolutionary" statements, Peking is forming a bloc with the most reactionary Western circles, to which it was only recently addressing hundreds of "serious warnings." Peking's leaders are openly calling for an intensification of the arms race and for mankind to be brought back to the cold war. Peking is instilling in the West the idea of the dangerous nature of any agreements with the Soviet Union, calling on NATO to build up its "military muscle," and encouraging the rebirth of Japanese militarism.

But that is not all. Peking's cherished aim is to obtain the broadest possible access to NATO military arsenals. The arguments which occur frequently in the pages of the Chinese press on the need to "borrow foreign experience" boil down significantly to the quest for Western military technology and scientific innovations.

America's TIME magazine has calculated that this year alone Peking would like to place orders for the purchase of foreign military hardware worth $10 billion. The Chinese want to purchase more than 5,000 kinds of strategic commodities. It must be noted that the NATO Committee for the Coordination of Trade with Socialist Countries (COCOM) has indicated that it is prepared to look favorably on the question of deals involving the sale of weapons to the PRC.

Chinese Army representatives are continuing their trips to NATO countries, where they are familiarizing themselves with sophisticated models of military hardware. It is known that China has already acquired from Britain everything necessary for the production of the Spey aircraft engine, which will be used in creating new types of fighters. There are reports that a deal to sell China British Harrier VTOL fighters is being planned. At a recent fair of the latest British weapons in Aldershot, the Chinese guests were attracted by innovations in missile, electronics and tank technology.

In France, Peking's commercial travellers have already acquired Alouette and Super Frelon helicopters and are inquiring about prices for Hot antitank missiles, Exocet shipborne missiles and Crotale air defense missiles. The possibility is being examined of Peking purchasing French Mirage fighters. In the FRG the Chinese have bought a consignment of sophisticated BO-105 helicopters, capable of carrying antitank missiles, from the MBB concern. The Chinese military also make no secret of their interest in the West German Leopard tank.

It is highly symptomatic that the first high-ranking Chinese representative to visit Japan after the signing of the Japanese-Chinese Peace and Friendship Treaty was Chang Tsai-chien, deputy chief of the Chinese People's Liberation Army General Staff. The Japanese press noted that the purpose of his visit was to obtain sophisticated types of arms and technology for modernizing the Chinese Army.

After the recent trip to Peking by Z. Brzezinski, national security adviser to the U.S. President, real hopes of obtaining military hardware from the United States appeared in Peking. Indeed, in June the Carter administration adopted a decision to sell China equipment which could be used for military purposes. In recent months, according to foreign news agencies, more than 200 American military and technical specialists have visited China. Observers have also acknowledged as very symptomatic the fact that Chinese representatives were recently allowed on board the aircraft carrier Enterprise in the port of Hong Kong and were familiarized in detail with its equipment--an unprecedented case in the Pentagon's practice. Such "signs of attention" have formerly been given only to U.S. allies.

Moreover, according to press reports, Peking has been investigating the possibility of obtaining Australian uranium for manufacturing nuclear bombs. As the INDIAN EXPRESS newspaper notes, "Stocks of Chinese atomic and hydrogen weapons total several hundred units and are continuing to increase rapidly."

Western figures who are prepared to fatten up the bellicose Chinese dragon are making efforts in a certain direction. They want to urge China into confrontation with the Soviet Union and create a kind of "Far Eastern flank of NATO." Judging by Chinese reaction, it was not without reason that this idea also impresses Peking's leaders. Teng Hsiao-ping stated in a UPI interview that he agrees with the assessment that China should be regarded as the "NATO of the East." Seizing quickly upon this, U.S. General Haig, commander in chief of NATO allied armed forces in Europe, declared: "It is by no means illogical to say that China is the 16th member of the North Atlantic alliance."

But those who entertain such calculations should also take into account the possibility that the Chinese dragon could turn in any direction. How bitterly those Western figures who cherish hopes of "channeling" Peking's adventurism against the Soviet Union would then repent. These are shortsighted and dangerous calculations. Chinese militarization is being incited by people who openly predict the inevitability of a new world military cataclysm. This militarization is the source of a threat to the whole world.

Mao's successors in Peking make no secret of the fact that their geopolitical calculations include the broadest possible spread of Chinese influence in one form or another, not restricted to any one region or continent. It must also be observed that China's expansionist ambitions and its appetite for other people's land are by no means lessening but, on the contrary, are increasing as its military potential is built up. China lays claim to approximately 10 million square kilometers of foreign lands, which exceeds, in total, the territory of China itself. In the last 30 years, more conflicts have been initiated by Peking on China's borders with neighboring countries than there have been throughout the rest of the world.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that the latest, 23d nuclear explosion, which occurred in China last March, coincided with the start of Peking's broad new diplomatic offensive in South Asia, backed up by new subversions and other acts of interference in the internal affairs of China's southern neighbors. PRC servicemen are taking part in armed provocations against Vietnam by Cambodian troops. Chinese weapons are being supplied to separatist and other subversive organizations in Burma, India, Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines.

In South and Southeast Asia people are asking, with understandable concern: What form could the anger of the modern-day Chinese emperors take, if they have in their possession sophisticated tanks, bombers and, finally, powerful nuclear warheads with sophisticated means of delivery? "Just imagine," an Indian newspaper wrote, "that this modern technology fell into the hands of Genghis Khan, suddenly risen from the grave, and you will have an impression of the degree of danger hanging over the entire shore of the Indian Ocean."

Recently, Peking has invariably acted together with the West wherever forces of national and social liberation are in confrontation with imperialism. Convincing evidence of this is provided by the development of events in Southeast Asia, the Horn of Africa, the Near East, Chile and southern Africa. Noting this collaboration by Mao's heirs, the weekly FORWARD, organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka, writes: "It is quite obvious that Peking has become an open ally of imperialism." It is also clear that Peking's foreign policy course is becoming a serious threat to all people and to peace and international security as a whole. Time will enable us to assess both the well-founded nature of these warnings and the extent of the delusion among those Western circles not willing to realize the full ruinous effect of their casual flirtation with Peking.

PRAVDA SCORES PRC'S 'ARMED ACTIONS' AGAINST VIETNAM

LD160732Y Moscow TASS in English 0705 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 16, TASS--"Peking's armed actions against Socialist Vietnam cannot but be the cause of serious concern of the world public", the newspaper PRAVDA writes today. The newspaper recalls that the complications in the Chinese-Vietnamese relations started yet at the time when Peking, carrying out double-dealing policy, tried cost what it may, to drag out the liberation struggle of the Vietnamese people against the American aggression, for freedom and independence.

Peking is now provoking frontier conflicts, PRAVDA writes. In September, Chinese soldiers violated the Vietnamese frontier 47 times in 27 points throughout the Vietnamese-Chinese frontier. The same hostile actions are witnessed in October, and with every passing day Chinese troops make still deeper inroads into Vietnam's territory. The hegemonic policy of China which is aimed at aggravating tension in South-East Asia and which pursues expansionist aims also manifests itself in the fact that on Peking's instruction the Kampuchean rulers unleashed aggressive actions against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The Soviet people, together with the people of good will of the whole planet, expresses full solidarity with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, resolutely denounce Peking's provocative actions against the peoples of Vietnam, the newspaper stresses.

WU TE'S REMOVAL FROM PEKING POSTS DISCUSSED

OW190453Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia
1000 GMT 16 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Foreign news agencies have reported that Tientsin's Lin Hu-chia has been appointed to the post of first secretary of the Peking Municipal Party Committee. They were citing Tatzupao posters posted in Peking streets. Station observer Lapin writes:

The appointment of Lin Hu-chia to a new post means an attack on Wu Te, first secretary of the Peking Municipal Party Committee, chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and a member of the party's Central Committee Political Bureau. Generally speaking, Teng Hsiao-ping and his ilk have finally removed their enemy from an important Peking post. Since Teng Hsiao-ping's return to power last summer, all the praise heaped on Wu Te, his self-examinations and Hua Kuo-feng's protection have failed to save him from losing power.

As we have seen, Teng Hsiao-ping did not pardon Wu Te because Wu Te said in Tienanmen Square on 5 April 1976 that Teng Hsiao-ping was an unrepentant capitalist roader and should be removed from all his posts both inside and outside the party.

Teng Hsiao-ping, his followers and the people all dislike Wu Te. Since the downfall of the gang of four, people have put up many Tatzupao saying that Wu Te was a hatchet man who had slaughtered demonstrators in Tienanmen Square and demanding his arrest. Reports say that only Hua Kuo-feng's strenuous efforts enabled Wu Te to keep his post in the Political Bureau. Of course, this by no means marks the end of factionalism within the Chinese leadership. To put it bluntly, the present problem is not limited to the post of Peking mayor. Actually, we can envisage Hua Kuo-feng's plight through this case.

Hua Kuo-feng's suppression of the 5 April Peking demonstration played an important role in removing Teng Hsiao-ping from his posts. The Tatzupao on the walls of the Public Security Ministry building on "the anti-imperialist road" exposed the counterrevolutionary activities of Wu Te and Chen Hsi-lien in the April incident. These Tatzupao raised the following questions--who led the party's Central Committee and the central government at that time? Who led the dictatorship in China at that time? These, of course, were rhetorical questions. Everyone knows that in the spring of 1976 it was Hua Kuo-feng who was the premier of the State Council and minister of public security and leading the central government.

It is very clear that Hua Kuo-feng's failure to keep Wu Te in his important Peking post had something to do with the pressure of Teng Hsiao-ping and his followers. Many people of the Teng Hsiao-ping faction who have been freed want to settle accounts with the activists who emerged during the so-called great Cultural Revolution. The French paper "FRANCE SOIR" has reported that the removal of Wu Te from his posts as first secretary of the Peking Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee was an evil omen for Hua Kuo-feng, who had emerged from troubled waters during the Cultural Revolution. Wu Te's remaining in the party's Central Committee Political Bureau and his appearance at the opening ceremony for the 11th National Trade Union Congress indicated that China's antagonistic factions were making mutual concessions and that for the time being no one could prevail over the other.

But past experience has shown that temporary compromise will only lead to new factional strife. The current Chinese situation proves that the military bureaucracy and social militarist system set up during the Cultural Revolution are in tatters and cannot unite high leading members. Under these circumstances, the Chinese Government does not have time to take care of the public interest and the so-called four modernizations.

NO CONCRETE RESULTS SEEN IN SCHMIDT-CALLAGHAN TALKS

LD191915Y Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, October 19, TASS--Two-day talks between British Prime Minister James Callaghan and FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt ended here today. The main attention was given to questions connected with the creation of a European monetary system within the framework of the Common Market and to problems related to differences between the EEC and Britain in the field of fisheries.

Noting the "difficult course" of the talks, political observers stress that the leaders of the two countries have in effect not succeeded in bringing closer the positions of their countries on the question of creating the monetary system.

At a press conference after the talks Helmut Schmidt expressed hope that the monetary system of the Community, suggested by the FRG and France, will be approved by the governments of the Nine before the beginning of next year. In his turn James Callaghan said that Britain had not yet adopted any decisions on this matter. No concrete results were reached also on the second item on the agenda of the talks. All the British prime minister and the West German chancellor could agree on was that the question of fisheries will be studied by the ministers of agriculture before the end of the current year. Meantime contradictions in this field between Britain and other EEC countries have intensified to such an extent that the Commission of the European Communities intends to turn to the European Court with charges that Britain is violating EEC rules.

OPENING OF WEST GERMAN CP MANNHEIM CONGRESS NOTED

CPSU CC Sends Greetings

LD200840Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1030 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--The CPSU Central Committee has sent greetings to the delegates of the Mannheim Congress of the German Communist Party [DKP].

Your congress, the message says, is meeting on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the KPD. The DKP has proved its loyalty to the behests of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, Ernst Thaelmann and thousands of famous and unknown German communists who gave their lives for the cause of peace, democracy and socialism.

The CPSU Central Committee notes the "great contribution being made by FRG communists to the cause of restructuring USSR-FRG relations on the platform of the Moscow treaty which opened prospects for establishing neighborly relations on the principles of peaceful coexistence". The DKP consistently favors rendering detente irreversible, and insuring that European peoples of Europe never again experience war."

FRG communists wage a decisive struggle against international reaction's attempts to disrupt realization of the policy of peaceful coexistence and to unleash a new round in the arms race."

"By all its activities, the DKP proves its loyalty to the ideals of scientific socialism and to the ideas of proletarian internationalism and consistently proceeds along this path," concludes the message.

Zimyanin-Led Delegation Arrives

ID191428Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1332 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Frankfurt-am-Main--A CPSU Delegation arrived here today at the invitation of the Board of the German Communist Party [DKP] to take part in its Mannheim Congress. The delegation is led by Mikhail Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary. At the airport, the delegation was met by Herbert Mies, DKP chairman, and by other leading DKP figures.

'STRENGTHENING LINKS' BETWEEN U.S., FRG MILITARY FIRMS

ID191451Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "The Activity of the Military-Industrial Complex"]

[Text] Bonn, 16 October--Links between the military-industrial complexes of the FRG and the United States--the leading states of the NATO bloc--are strengthening. As the press reports, several months of tests on an American Army range in New Mexico have now been completed on the Poland missile system, by the FRG's biggest missile and aircraft concern, Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm (MBB), with the participation of French firms. Observers assess this as evidence that FRG military industrialists are trying with increasing persistence to promote their products on the U.S. market. In recent years, they have undertaken a series of diplomatic actions to induce U.S. monopolies to "share" the billion-dollar profits which derive from supplying sophisticated arms to both the FRG army and other NATO countries. In this connection particular attention was devoted to West German firms' participation in production of sophisticated tanks. Originally a question of creating a "joint" tank, it became one of supplying the latest FRG combat vehicles to the United States. As yet neither project has been crowned with success. But the FRG side has not stopped trying to insure participation in developing and producing the "tank of the eighties" by such concerns as Kraus Maffei, Rheinmetal and MTU, [possibly the Motoren-und-Turbinen-Union], which have already acted as weapon suppliers to West European states. Close contacts between the MBB military-industrial concern and U.S. firms are also indicated by the fact that, a short time ago, that concern reached an agreement with McDonnell-Douglas whereby its Bavarian plants would assemble Phantom fighter-bombers for the Bundeswehr Air Force. Other U.S. combat planes--the Starfighters--were assembled there previously.

BAVARIAN ELECTIONS REFLECT SUPPORT FOR SPD/FDP COALITION

ID191433Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Mikhaylov report: "Elections in Bavária"]

[Text] Bonn, 16 October--The West German land elections are continuing. This time they were held in the southernmost FRG land--Bavaria. Here a strong influence has long been exerted on the population by the Catholic Church, which has always been reflected in election results. But this time the proportion of votes cast for the Christian Social Union [CSU] fell to 59.1 percent from 62.1 percent in the 1974 elections. The Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] collected 31.4 percent of the vote (30.2 percent in 1974). The Free Democrats [FDP] received 6.2 percent (5.2), thereby receiving the right to form a parliamentary faction in the Landtag.

Although the CSU retained an absolute majority, the Social Democrats assess the fall in its popularity as a success for their main election slogan: "Stop Strauss!" Strauss, CSU chairman, who was running for the post of head of the Bavarian Land Government for the first time, collected fewer votes than his predecessor. However, as before, the CSU's strong position in Bavaria make it possible for him, it is suggested here, to continue to actively interfere in Bonn's policy. On the whole, the voting in Bavaria did not bring about substantial changes in distribution of political forces. However, general tendencies in the FRG were manifested here: a strengthening of the Bonn ruling parties' positions and a certain fall in support for the CDU/CSU opposition grouping. In the opinion of SPD Federal Secretary E. Bahr, the Bavarian elections confirmed the stable positions of the Bonn ruling coalition and constituted support for its policy.

NATO PLANNING GROUP SUPPORTS NEUTRON BOMBS FOR EUROPE

DW192105Y Moscow in German to Germany 1740 GMT 19 Oct 78 DW

[Valentin Zakharov commentary]

[Text] The most secret NATO organ, the so-called Nuclear Planning Group, met in Brussels on Wednesday for a 2-day conference chaired by NATO Secretary General Luns. This round of the conference was composed of U.S., FRG, British, and Italian military ministers, permanent members of the Nuclear Planning Group, and those of Denmark, Turkey, and Belgium, participating as rotating members. What was on the agenda of the Nuclear Planning Group? Did it contemplate the socialist states' proposal on joint renunciation of initial use of nuclear weapons? Of course not. The NATO Nuclear Planning Group has no intention of giving up its plans for a first nuclear strike. Did the permanent and rotating ministers of the Planning Group give a green light to the socialist proposal for jointly agreeing on a convention to renounce production of the neutron bomb? Of course not. The NATO Nuclear Planning Group doesn't have this in mind either. The centerpiece of the Nuclear Planning Group's 2-day meeting was the modernization of NATO's nuclear armament. The group dealt with the NATO report "Task Force 10" on modernizing NATO's nuclear potential, which had been submitted to NATO government chiefs at their May summit in Washington for resolution. At the time, U.S. Secretary Brown said that the new nuclear arms would be brought to Europe within 12 years. They would be used both for arming the new 100 Lance missiles and for aircraft and artillery systems, which could be adjusted to the neutron weapon, Secretary Brown said.

Now, Secretary Brown informed the Nuclear Planning Group on Wednesday that President Carter has ordered the production of new, modernized tactical nuclear warheads that can easily be converted into neutron weapons. As the Washington STAR reported, President Carter had informed British Prime Minister Callaghan and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in advance of the decision on starting production of several, though not all, components of nuclear arms convertible into neutron weapons. Thus, it becomes quite clear that the issue at the NATO Nuclear Planning Group's 2-day Brussels conference also involved preparing or even making a political decision on introducing the neutron weapon into NATO's arsenals. It is clear that the NATO Nuclear Planning Group has urged reviving the neutron weapon project. They are striving for a total modernization of the West European NATO forces' nuclear arms. They are intent up on heating up the arms race, which has become very dangerous. It is therfore the main task of all peoples, parliaments, and governments to do their utmost to banish production of new mass annihilation means.

JORDANIAN CROWN PRINCE ON BILATERAL RELATIONS, MIDEAST

LD192227Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The official portion of the visit by Crown Prince Hasan ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the USSR has ended. Crown Prince Husan ibn Talal agreed to answer correspondent Sergey Krylov's questions on the eve of his USSR tour.

Replying to a question on the importance of Soviet-Jordanian cooperation and the forms it takes, Prince Hasan ibn Talal said: [begin recording]

Jordanian-Soviet economic relations go back a decade, to the signing of the first economic agreement 10 years ago. I believe that other agreements have followed this agreement. Through these agreements, we concentrated on implementing well-defined projects. One of the most significant projects implemented through this joint cooperation was that of vocational training. At present, plans are being drawn for establishing two centers for vocational training in Jordan. There is also the electric power project. The USSR has recently cooperated with us in the electrification of 130 villages in the north of Jordan.

Taken alone, these are modest steps. Naturally, the volume of bilateral trade exchange is also modest. I believe that during the next decade, both sides should further examine this cooperation and find other aspects and ideas for cooperating within the framework of the forthcoming Soviet and Jordanian 5-year plans. Both plans begin simultaneously toward the end of 1980.

In this regard, we have submitted some specific proposals to the Soviet side: The Soviets have good experience in minerals extraction, particularly minerals needed for the fertilizer sector. Jordan has great ambitions with regard to exporting potassium, chemical fertilizers and phosphate. I believe these raw materials could be of importance to the USSR in coming years. We have agreed that a study be made of the possible benefits to be derived from these and other Jordanian minerals.

There is also particular experience in Estonia in rock oil extraction. Jordan is thinking of using this in the field of electric power. The Soviet experience can help achieve this end.

This concerns economic and technological cooperation. I believe there are other fields which we must consider. These include cooperation in tourism; the bilateral tourist agreement recently concluded will be signed. They also include scientific cooperation. The Soviet Academy of Sciences will receive the first Jordanian delegation during the coming month.

The bases on which these relations are founded are those of mutual respect and appreciation, of course, by the Jordanian side of the broad and varied Soviet experience. I believe that the coming decade will witness further cooperation. I am personally quite content with the steps we have achieved regarding USSR cooperation and concern, as represented by the president of the state, who showed great concern and interest in these steps. When we met with Mr Kosygin, he showed great interest in the details of our relations. Likewise, the various responsible departments also showed concern for the question of economic, commercial, cultural and scientific cooperation. I believe that the Jordanian side helped as well, by following these constructive ideas for the good of both countries. [end recording]

Crown Prince Hasan ibn Talal then spoke about the Middle East situation in reply to a question from our correspondent. He said: [begin recording]

As you are aware, the conditions in our area are affected by numerous factors. Most important is the Palestine problem, which is 3 decades old. It goes back to the time when the state of Israel was established on Arab territory disregarding the Arabs' rights and driving hundreds of thousands of Palestinian refugees and evacuees out of their lands. In 1967, this act of aggression expanded to include occupation of the West Bank, Arab Jerusalem and other cherished parts of the Arab homeland in the Golan, Sinai and Gaza.

As to the U.S. efforts recently exerted through Camp David, we believe that despite the constant U.S. reference to Resolution 242, these efforts largely disregard the comprehensive nature of the solution we have always sought.

In recent years, the USSR has focused on the principle of solution comprehensiveness. Even in the statement it issued jointly with the United States, on October 1977, there was agreement on this principle.

We are very sorry indeed to see the situation developing now after the steps taken at Camp David. The Palestinians' legitimate right to self-determination have been ignored. The Palestinians of the occupied territories and the homeless Palestinians, the condition of Arab Jerusalem, the question of the occupation and its ending--all these points were ignored by the accords until this moment. We now seem to be new at a grave stage which tackles one side of the picture and ignores other important issues.

There are other matters which affect the area's stability: There are the troubled conditions in Lebanon and the tragic developments in the bloody Lebanese conflict, which has been going on for a long time without receiving sufficient consideration. That too, I believe, is due to Israel's support and intervention across the borders and its interference in others' affairs.

We work constantly to find satisfactory solutions and to prevent the possibility of a new war in our area. We hope that stability will return to our area on the basis of a comprehensive solution founded on the people's full rights and on withdrawal from the land and implementation of [word indistinct] nations. We also hope that the Lebanon question will not be permitted to be an obstacle or pretext for new Israeli aggression against the Arab territories.

I believe that the USSR stand in this respect is largely identical to that of Jordan. The Soviet Union has repeatedly affirmed Arab rights in Arab lands. I believe that this right should materialize through true Arab cooperation, and the summit meetings now in preparation can help to draw up an Arab strategy and a unified Arab idea. [end recording]

Begins USSR Tour

LD191856Y Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 19, TASS--Crown Prince of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Hasan ibn Talal, now staying in the Soviet Union as guest of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, visited today the military academy of armoured troops named after Marshal of the Soviet Union Malinovskiy.

On the same day, the guest left for Ashkhabad, the capital of the Soviet Republic of Turkmenia. Hasan ibn Talal was seen off from the airport by Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Sabir Niyazbekov, by First USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko and other officials.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON BOUMEDIENE'S USSR VISIT

LD191910Y Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

["Joint Soviet-Algerian Communique"--TASS headline; passages within brackets, which were indistinct in the TASS English version, are supplied from Moscow Arabic to North Africa at 1830 GMT "text"]

[Text] Moscow, October 19, TASS--The president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council Houari Boumediene, who was accompanied by a delegation, paid a friendly working visit to the Soviet Union from October 15 to 19, 1978. The president was warmly received by Soviet leaders.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin received the Algerian leader and had a conversation with him that passed in an atmosphere of sincere friendship and full mutual understanding.

During the meeting a fruitful exchange of views was conducted on a number of topical problems of the present international situation of mutual interest. Also discussed were questions of further strengthening Soviet-Algerian friendship and cooperation.

When studying the international situation the leaders of the USSR and the APDR devoted their main attention to the existing situation in the Middle East. The sides stressed that the accords reached between Israel and Egypt in Camp David with the active participation of the United States are a collusion behind the back of the Arab peoples and run counter to their interests. This is substantially complicating the attainment of a Middle East settlement and only leading to a new complication of the situation in the Middle East. The aim of the collusion is to torpedo a just and all-embracing Middle East settlement, to replace it with partial, separate deals that would enable Israel to retain the captured Arab lands and to prevent the implementation of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

The Soviet Union and the APDR resolutely condemn the Egyptian leadership's policy of separate deals and its capitulatory course which inflict a serious damage to the struggle of the Arab peoples for the strengthening of their national independence and social progress and are aimed at splitting the Arabs and setting them at loggerheads. They hold that an end should be put to the selfish political game around the Middle East settlement and also to all separate actions dictated by imperialist circles.

The sides expressed firm conviction that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East can be achieved only on the basis of the full and unconditional liberation of all Arab lands occupied in 1967 and the implementation of the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to create its own state. Such a settlement requires the collective efforts of all interested sides, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the lawful representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The sides believe that in the obtaining situation special importance is acquired by the strengthening of the unity of action of progressive Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organisation in the struggle against intrigues by imperialism, Zionism, and the Arab reaction. The Soviet Union voiced solidarity with the Arab countries and peoples that reject the deal concluded in Camp David. The Soviet leaders highly [praised] the results of the conference of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation, held in Damascus in September this year, which made an important contribution to the cause of rallying all forces opposed to the capitulatory line in the solution of the Middle East problem. Also highly evaluated was the important role of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic in the struggle for strengthening the unity of actions of the Arab world's progressive forces on an anti-imperialist basis.

The Algerian People's Democratic Republic expressed deep gratitude to the Soviet Union for the all-round support which it is rendering to the just cause of the Arab peoples. It noted the necessity of the Soviet participation in all the stages of the Middle-East settlement.

The Soviet leaders again declared the Soviet Union's steadfast solidarity with the Arab peoples that are fighting for the liquidation of the aftermaths of Israeli aggression.

The sides stressed the importance of strengthening in every conceivable way the friendship of the Arab peoples with their natural ally--the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community--which meets the interests of ensuring the independence and security of the Arab states, development of their national economy and culture. They will go on rebuffing any attempts of undermining Soviet-Arab friendship.

The sides condemned resolutely the interference of the imperialist powers in the internal affairs of the African states, aimed at restoring the old colonial system and putting up obstacles to the progress of the Africa peoples towards national liberation and social progress. The Soviet Union and Algeria reaffirmed their invariable support to the struggle waged by the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa for their freedom and national independence. They condemn all the [maneuvers aimed at the false] settlement of the region's problems and pursuing the purpose of perpetuating the racialist regimes. They are convinced that a fair solution of these problems can be achieved only by liquidating the racialist regime and transferring immediately absolute power to the people [of Zimbabwe], represented by the Patriotic Front. [They demand the immediate withdrawal of the Republic of South Africa from Namibia and the transfer of power to the people of that country represented by the South-West African People's Organization, and the] discontinuation of the policy of apartheid in South Africa.

The sides discussed the West-Sahara problem and went [on] record for its peaceful settlement through the implementation of the principle [of] the West-Saharan peoples' self determination in conformity with decisions of the United Nations.

The sides expressed satisfaction with the proximity and broad identity of their views on questions related to the struggle for peace, general and complete disarmament, relaxation of international tension.

The Algerian side noted the importance of the proposals submitted by the Soviet Union for the consideration of the 33rd session of the United Nations General Assembly on the conclusion of an international convention on strengthening guarantees of security to non nuclear states, and also on nondeployment of nuclear weapons in the territories of states where there are no nuclear weapons at present.

The Soviet Union and Algeria proceed from the need of further rallying and consolidating the united actions of the countries of the socialist community and the nonaligned nations, as well as the national-liberation movements and other progressive forces, which is a substantial factor of successful struggle for peace and international security, for the freedom and independence of the peoples.

The sides exchanged views on the state and prospects of developing traditional relations of friendship between the USSR and the Algerian People's Democratic Republic. They recorded that cooperation in the political, military, economic, scientific-technical and cultural spheres was being implemented successfully between both countries. The sides considered some concrete questions related to the further activation of Soviet-Algerian relations in the indicated domains.

The importance of periodic meetings of leaders of the Soviet Union and the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, in the course of which the main trends of developing the entire complex of Soviet-Algerian relations are elaborated, has been noted with particular satisfaction. Houari Boumediene, the president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, chairman of the Revolutionary Council received with gratitude the invitation of the Soviet leaders to prolong his stay in the Soviet Union for several days.

PDRY'S 'ABD AL-FATTAH PRAISES RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD192016Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Unnamed Moscow Radio correspondent's interview with 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party--YSP--at an Aden press conference held "last week"--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Secretary General, please permit me to congratulate you on the success of the conference and your election as secretary general of the party. My question is: How do you assess the importance of the birth of the vanguard party and the resolutions of the first YSP conference to your country's political and social development?

[Answer] In answering this question, we can say that the birth of our party, the YSP, is regarded as an important, historic turning point in the life of our Yemeni revolution and people. With the full success of the conference and the adoption of all documents, we have successfully defined the nature of the developments which our country will witness on all political, economic, social, cultural and party levels. With the party's emergence and the adoption of its documents, we believe we have laid down the foundation for continuing our revolution's firm march. We believe we have successfully defined bright horizons for developing the revolution toward accomplishing a national democratic state. And we believe we have established the foundation for preparing the objective conditions for building socialism in our country and for building the material and technical base for subsequent changes along the road of building socialism. We have defined the ideological, class and political course for the march of the revolution experiment and its continuation, on the premise that this path--the path of completing the phase of national democratic revolution and building socialism as confirmed by the revolutionary experience of mankind--is the path of salvation from every form of oppression, exploitation and tyranny.

Consequently, it is the path of prosperity, justice and equality. Our party will be guided by a new revolutionary experience which will enrich the Arab revolution and modestly contribute toward enriching the world revolution. We shall continue the march to achieve all of our revolution's prescribed objectives in both domestic and international policy, so that we may attain the dream of all mankind, the steady and persistent struggle, despite all complications, to build socialism in (?our country).

[Question] In light of the relations between the two parties and the [word indistinct] of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, how do you assess relations between our two countries and parties?

[Answer] We have made it clear in the documents of our congress, the first YSP congress, that the relationship linking our party with the Soviet Communist Party is a strategic and principled one enabling us to take firm steps in our struggle, as long as our relationship with the USSR party, government and people remains so and develops. This enables us to find a strong friend, who stands by the side of our people's just struggle for social progress, socialism and peace. We feel that the relationship with the USSR, not only in relation to our country but to all Arab peoples, should refelct a basically principled and not a pragmatic nature. Experience has shown that the Soviet Union is the true friend of the Arab peoples' struggle, who offers all support and assistance to the Arab peoples' struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction. This full support and assistance is unconditional. Moreover, we can justly state that it is honest, true and sincere, because it deals with peoples in a principled way and wishes them good, prosperity and peace.

CLAIMS OF USSR-PROPOSED AS-SADAT-MEIR MEETING 'VICIOUS LIES'

LD191234Y Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

["Blaming Others for One's Own Fault"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 19, TASS--TASS political commentator Yuriy Kornilov writes:

As the bankruptcy of Cairo's separate deals with the Israeli aggressor implemented under the patronage of the United States becomes more obvious, the Egyptian leadership seeks ever more feverishly to find whatever justification for its capitulatory course that is being condemned by Arab and international public. This aim is sought also by the recent speech of President as-Sadat at a meeting of representatives of the Egyptian judiciary bodies. Touching upon the results of the Camp David meeting in that speech, he asserted that attempts to arrange "direct talks" between Tel Aviv and Cairo were made in the past by none other than the Soviet Union. The Egyptian president declared that early in 1972, before the so-called "October War", the USSR allegedly "demanded" that As-Sadat should meet in Tashkent Meir who was then Israel's prime minister, that is "declared that there should be a Tashkent meeting, instead of the Camp David meeting."

All these are vicious lies. Launching allegations invented in Cairo about a mythical "Tashkent meeting" that was "planned" by Moscow, As-Sadat tries to present the matters in such a way as if condemnation by the Soviet Union of the separate deal in Camp David is prompted not by principled considerations but merely by a fact that the Soviet Union did not participate in that collusion. Whom is this slanderous concoction intended to mislead?

The whole world sees that the Soviet Union's policy with regard to the Middle East is a principled policy that is unaffected by circumstantial considerations. In 1972, just as in 1978, the Soviet Union declared for a just all-embracing settlement of the Middle East conflict that would envisage complete liberation of all Israel-occupied Arab lands and creation of an independent Palestinian state. In 1972, just as in 1978, the Soviet Union stressed that an all-embracing settlement is possible only on the basis of joint efforts of all the sides immediately concerned. The Soviet Union always declared and declares against any bypassing manoeuvres and dishonest separate deals which, as it is now clear to all, can only complicate the situation in the region and sidestep solution of the problem.

Such are facts, and if one should turn to history to establish who was it that really initiated disgraceful separate deals behind the back of Arab peoples, one should recall not the Soviet stand which is a principled and unchangeable one, but the trip of President as-Sadat to Israel-held Jerusalem, the trip that paved the way for a series of unprincipled separate manoeuvres that in the long run seriously damaged the Arab cause and as a result of which Cairo itself landed, in a political aspect, in a blind alley, opposing itself to the entire Arab world. As-Sadat's efforts to prove that "priority" in working out the course at kneeling to the aggressor belongs to others, not himself, are futile attempts.

U.S. PROMISES INCREASED ECONOMIC AID TO SPEED TREATY

LD191928Y Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

["Towards a Separate Peace"--TASS headline]

[Excerpts] Washington, October 19, TASS--The United States is going out of its way to accelerate the signing of a separate peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. Although G. Sherman, the official spokesman of the Washington tripartite meeting, merely said that there was no "crisis or deadlock" in the bilateral Egyptian-Israeli contacts, it is claimed in American circles close to the meeting that the draft treaty could be signed already at the end of next week. Furthermore, proceeding from As-Sadat's capitulatory position at the Camp David meeting, Washington is striving to obtain ever more concessions from Cairo in favour of Israel.

As reported by the ASSOCIATED PRESS, the American Government promises to expand economic assistance to Egypt as compensation for its separate collusion with Israel. The U.S. Congress intends to boost credits to Egypt by 50 per cent, increasing them approximately to 1,500 million dollars a year. Aid to Tel Aviv will grow in similar proportions.

In reply Washington demands from Cairo "relations with Israel that will cement the peace treaty". The Washington POST writes in this connection that Egypt has agreed in principle to sell Israel oil from the Sinai deposits after the withdrawal of Israeli troops from that area. This agreement was reached as a result of the backstage negotiations between the American, Israeli and Egyptian officials, and also representatives of at least two American oil companies, the Standard Oil of Indiana and Superior Oil Company of Houston, during the Camp David meeting last month. The newspaper reports that details of the agreement are still being discussed at the current negotiations in Washington. The Israelis are striving to obtain guaranteed deliveries of Arab oil and demand a preferential status from the Egyptians.

Damascus, October 19, TASS--The future of the Arabs is unthinkable if it is not shaped by the Arabs themselves with the friendly support of the peace-loving forces headed by the Soviet Union, it is pointed out by the Syrian newspaper ATH-THAWRAH.

Stressing that Syria comes out against the intrigues of imperialism and Zionism in the Middle East within the frameworks of the pan-Arab national-liberation struggle, for greater staunchness in face of As-Sadat's capitulatory course, the newspaper points to the importance of strengthening all-round relations with the USSR. Special importance, it says, has been assumed by the visit paid to the USSR by Syrian President H. al-Asad and his negotiations with the Soviet leaders. This visit has brought to light the common approach of the two countries to the problems for combatting the intrigues of imperialism.

GAZA CITY COUNCIL REJECTS 'SELF-GOVERNMENT' DEAL

LD191404Y Moscow TASS in English 1316 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, October 19, TASS--The City Council of Gaza has rejected Tel Aviv's plan for so-called "self-government" for the Western Bank of the River Jordan, a settlement which is being (?proposed) by Tel Aviv under the Camp David separate deal. The council adopted a document on Wednesday expressing [words indistinct] for the Palestine Liberation Organisation. A public protest meeting against the separate deal is to be held in Gaza on Friday. It is timed to coincide with the forthcoming meeting by the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, Harold Saunders, with representatives of the Arab authorities on the occupied Western Bank. Washington's emissary is trying to persuade them to accept the separate Israel-Egyptian proposals. But Washington's efforts meet with no success. The mayors of all cities of the Western Bank have turned down the anti-Arab deal and the Israeli plan for "self-government" and demanded the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. This position by the mayors reflects the sentiments of all the Arab people living in the Israeli-occupied Arab lands.

EGYPTIAN AUTHORITIES AGAIN SEIZE OPPOSITION NEWSPAPER

LD181820Y Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, October 18, TASS--The Egyptian authorities have again seized an issue of the AL-AHALI newspaper of the National-Progressive (Left) Party. Issues of the newspaper of the official opposition left party have been systematically confiscated for three months for its criticism of the Egyptian leadership's capitulationist course.

LEBANON SEEN AS 'VICTIM OF CAMP DAVID DEAL'

LD191553Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Ye. Korshunov commentary: Lebanon: The Sources of the Crisis"]

[Text] Tension persists in Beirut and its suburbs, in many regions of northern Lebanon, and in the mountain regions of Lebanon, where the most embittered clashes are occurring between detachments of rightwing Christians and Syrian units of the inter-Arab security forces. The situation in Lebanon is now the most acute since the end of the civil war in 1976. But what caused the new explosion of violence? Who is behind it and who is benefiting? It is no secret to anyone in Lebanon that imperialist forces selected that country as a "pain center" of the Arab world, on which to exert pressure whenever it is necessary to divert Arab and international public attention from their latest Near East intrigue.

In this instance, Lebanon was the victim of the Camp David deal. The explosion on Lebanese territory was an attempt by imperialist conspirators to put pressure on the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation countries, which are resolutely opposing the U.S.-Israel-Egyptian plans in the Near East. Behind the sharp exacerbation of the Beirut situation lurks the desire of U.S. ruling circles to broaden the "Camp David orbit" by drawing Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and other countries into it.

Washington hypocritically offered the Lebanese "assistance" in normalizating the situation: A kind of "new Camp David" was to be held under U.S. patronage with the participation of the United States, Israel, Egypt, Lebanon, Syria and Saudi Arabia. The calculations here were quite clear: To compel the Arab countries by hook or by crook to sit down at the negotiating table with Israel and Egypt.

It is characteristic that, as soon as it became clear that Washington's "initiative" would make no headway, the rightists began provoking an escalation of the crisis.

Exposing this plan, the Syrian and progressive Lebanese press declared that the road to "normalization of the situation in Lebanon" lies in ending Washington's and Tel Aviv's incitement of, and direct support for, bellicose rightwing Christian groupings and abandoning interference in that country's internal affairs.

At the same time, in Bayt ad Din, not far from the Lebanese capital, the foreign ministers of Syria, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Sudan--countries connected with the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon--assembled for a conference. The aim of this meeting is to devise a plan for normalizing the country's situation which has been sharply exacerbated by the rightwing Christian's provocation.

While whipping up tension on the Lebanese borders, Tel Aviv is again declaring that it is "closely watching"the events in that country. And this means that peace in Lebanon remains in jeopardy.

SOVIET-TURKISH ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS OPEN

LD191552Y Moscow TASS in English 1314 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 19, TASS--Equal and mutually advantageous trade helps strengthening the friendly contacts between the USSR and Turkey. This was stated at a meeting of the Mixed Inter-Governmental Soviet-Turkish Economic Cooperation Commission which was opened in Moscow. Among the items on the agenda are progress and prospects of the development of trade. In the last decade, trade between the USSR and Turkey has almost trebled. Its further growth, undoubtedly, will be promoted by the long-term trade agreement for 1979-1981, initialled in Ankara on September 30th. The mutual benefit from the expansion of trade was stressed at the meeting. Thus, Turkey imports commodities necessary for strengthening the national economy: machinery, equipment, metals, fertilizers and fuel. In return, Turkey supplies alumina, citrus fruit, raisins, dates, tobacco and cotton, which are needed by the Soviet economy.

Kosygin Receives Cetin

LD192020Y Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 19, TASS--Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin today received in the Kremlin Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey Hikmet Cetin who arrived in the Soviet Union to take part in the third meeting of the Mixed Intergovernmental Soviet-Turkish Commission on Economic Cooperation. Hikmet Cetin conveyed to Aleksey Kosygin a message of Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey Bulent Ecevit. Questions of further development of Soviet-Turkish relations, as well as some other problems of interest to the Soviet Union and Turkey were discussed during a friendly conversation between Aleksey Kosygin and Hikmet Cetin. Both sides manifested the striving for strengthening and widening of relations between the two countries for implementing arrangements achieved earlier.

On the same day Aleksey Kosygin received in the Kremlin Turkey's Minister of Culture Ahmet Taner Kislali now staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Culture. During the conversation that passed in a friendly atmosphere, the sides expressed satisfaction with the development of cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of culture and art and the confidence that this will continue serving the interests of strengthening mutual understanding between the Soviet and Turkish peoples. USSR Minister of Culture Petr Demichev and Turkey's Ambassador in the USSR Namic Yolga took part in the conversation.

GROMYKO HOLDS TALKS WITH TURKISH CULTURE MINISTER

LD200914Y Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 19, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, received today Ahmet Taner Kislali, the minister of culture of the Turkish Republic, who is staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Ministry of Culture of the USSR. A friendly talk took place between them, during which the sides touched on certain questions of Soviet-Turkish relations of mutual interest.

RHODESIA STAGES 'NEW ARMED PROVOCATION' AGAINST ZAMBIA

LD192024Y Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka, 19 October, TASS--The Rhodesian military staged a new armed provocation against independent Zambia. This morning Rhodesian planes bombed a densely populated suburb of Lusaka, Zambia's radio reported. There were numerous casualties among the population.

This new act of aggression was staged at a time when the ringleader of the illegal Rhodesian regime Smith is on a visit in the United States. He has meetings there with representatives of the U.S. official circles.

The hospitable welcome accorded to Smith in the USA cannot be assessed in any other way as a support of the U.S. ruling circles for his racist regime which continues disrupting a just settlement of the Rhodesian problem. Relying on direct support of Western countries, mainly the United States and Britain, Smith recently announced a tough course with regard to the Zimbabwe people and neighbouring African countries that support the liberation struggle of the Zimbabwe patriots. On Wednesday, the Rhodesian racists staged the second large armed provocation of this month against the Republic of Mozambique, invading its territory.

Commentary on Provocation

LD200930Y Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Rhodesian forces made their deepest raid into neighboring Zambia. Here's a comment made by Vladimir Zhuravlev. This is what he writes:

Just like other raids, the latest has been executed under the customary pretext of pursuing guerrillas. The attack was launched on a camp just 12 miles north of the capital, Lusaka, and 95 miles from the Rhodesian border. Eyewitnesses said that mortars and at least four aircraft were used by Rhodesia in the strike, leaving behind a huge cloud of black smoke and many dead and wounded. Similar raids were undertaken by Rhodesia into Mozambique and Botswana recently, where Rhodesian forces clashed with the local troops. Ian Smith, meanwhile, insists that these raids are being undertaken because the patriotic forces are killing black civilians.

Ian Smith's paternal attitude to blacks can be illustrated by more concrete figures. Only last year, nearly 1,500 Rhodesian refugees, all blacks, were killed in Mozambique alone as the result of such raids. Unfortunately, fresh figures aren't available. But the tendency of the Smith regime both to the blacks at home and in the neighboring countries is rather obvious--the tendency remains racist. And there's nothing to indicate any changes. Rhodesian attacks against Zambia are all the more surprising in view of President Kaunda's willingness to bring about a peaceful solution of the Rhodesian conflict. Well, this is yet another indication of the fact that the Rhodesian raids into neighboring countries come amid mounting dissatisfaction of the majority of the native population with the Rhodesian racist regime.

The attack against Zambia came on the eve of the talks in Washington between President Carter and Ian Smith on the internal settlement in Rhodesia. The latest attack can thus explain very clearly what kind of a settlement in Rhodesia the Smith regime would like to have.

But other arguments are being sought in Washington in an attempt to talk Ian Smith into something resembling a peaceful settlement. When the background of the talks is a real war, Rhodesia is leading against neighboring black countries, significantly Zambia's President Kaunda has warned that Britain, as the metropolis, will be solely responsible for any Rhodesian attacks against his country, and it's becoming more and more obvious that the course taken at the peaceful talks with the stubborn racist regime is bound to fail. The moderator of the World Council of Churches, the Reverend Edward Scott, said that the WCC won't deny support to Africans fighting for the right to control their own destiny in countries ruled by white minorities. Indeed, it's not condoning violence, but history and common sense show that some forms of injustice can only be checked by force. One can just wonder how long Mr Carter and Mr Smith are going to negotiate an issue which is as clear as day.

WESTERN OFFICIALS' TALK WITH S. AFRICA ON NAMIBIA CRITICIZED

LD200702Y Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] South Africa's prime minister, Pieter Botha, has announced his government would go ahead with an election in Namibia on the 4th of December. Our observer Igor Dimitriyev comments:

The announcement came after 3 days of talks in Pretoria between South Africa and five Western countries, the United States, Great Britain, France, Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany. However, to make it appear as a compromise, Pieter Botha said that South Africa might agree to a real full-scale negotiation for elections to be supervised by the United Nations next year.

It is a compromise indeed, leaving the sides satisfied with the talks. On the one hand, South Africa will be able to elect obedient puppets to counterbalance to the SWAPO organization. It is recognised internationally as the sole, legitimate representative of the Namibian people. On the other hand, the five Western countries too are satisfied with the talks, despite their occasional criticism of South Africa. The fact is that the five Western countries are going to claim that the compromise reached in Pretoria is sufficient enough to halt all calls for United Nations economic sanctions against South Africa. In other words, South Africa will continue to practice racist policies in Namibia and block a peaceful solution of the problem, and the Western countries will be able to protect South Africa against any sanctions, helping the racist regime to fight the national liberation movement in the south of Africa. By doing so, they will protect their huge investments in the area which is not only a gold mine for them but also a military foothold.

CPSU'S PONOMAREV RECEIVES PAIGC DELEGATION

LD181646Y Moscow in English to Africa 1330 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] A candidate member of the Political Bureau of the Soviet Communist Party, secretary of the party's Central Committee, Boris Ponomarev, has stated that the Soviet Union is consistently supporting the peoples struggling for independence and national [word indistinct]. Boris Ponomarev received in Moscow yesterday a delegation of the African Party of Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands [PAIGC], headed by one of its leaders, Jose Araujo. At the meeting, satisfaction was expressed over [words indistinct] between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands.

TARAKI LAUDS SOVIET-AFGHAN 'BROTHERHOOD'

LD191610Y Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, October 19, TASS--The Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan held a meeting here at which Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the national Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, reported on the work done after the April revolution.

Referring to foreign policy matters, he reaffirmed that Afghanistan's foreign policy rests on the principles of peace, respect for national sovereignty and independence and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states. As to Afghanistan's international relations, he said, the Afghan leaders have had more than 1,200 meetings with delegations, ambassadors and representatives of different countries. In this context he made special mention of the development of cooperation with the Soviet Union in the spirit of sincere brotherhood and equality. Speaking of domestic problems, N.M. Taraki stressed the importance of the unity of the people and the party in exposing subversive activities against the revolutionary government.

AFGHAN SUBVERSIVES ATTEMPT TO OPERATE THROUGH CLERGY

LD181946Y Moscow TASS in English 1754 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, October 18, TASS--The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is carrying out democratic reforms in the interests of the people. However, it is encountering definite difficulties upon this road. The imperialist forces refuse to give up their intrigues against the young state. They are aiding the internal reaction, striving, specifically, to influence the local clergy. Islam plays an important role in the development of the Afghan society. The republic's leaders [word indistinct] highly the right of the citizens to freedom of faith. The Afghan population is ensured the right to exercise religious rites without any hindrance at all. At the same time the Afghan Government is coming out actively against (?the use) of religion for political purposes.

The subversion centres of some countries neighbouring on Afghanistan are not only endeavouring to operate through individual groups of the Afghan Shiite clergy, but are also smuggling into the country their agents in order to carry out acts of terrorism and sabotage. They are striving to conduct instigatory activities among the local population in order to obstruct the government's internal political and economic measures. This subversive activity is resolutely condemned by the Afghan people.

PAKISTANI POLITICIANS CALL FOR WITHDRAWAL FROM CENTO

LD200708Y Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Karachi, October 19, TASS--Representatives of various political parties of Pakistan and the leaders of the working class and trade union movement and the public of the country urge the government to withdraw from the CENTO military bloc and to pursue a policy of non-alignment. Agha Shahi, advisor to the chief military administrator for foreign affairs, said that the Pakistani Government is seriously considering the question of withdrawal from CENTO, the newspaper DAILY NEWS reports. The newspaper stresses that Pakistan's connections with this dubious grouping in the course of many years have done only harm to the country. Pakistan's continued membership of the CENTO is not only detrimental to the sovereignty and interests of the state but also weakens its positions in the international arena, the newspaper says.

INDOCHINA

PRC'S MILITARY 'INTRUSIONS' INTO VIETNAM PROTESTED

LD181506Y Moscow TASS in English 1347 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, October 18, TASS--As reported by VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY, during the past several days thousands of Chinese soldiers, policemen and militiamen, as well as Chinese planes repeatedly violated the border of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and its air space. When intruding into Vietnamese territory the Chinese seized the property of the local population and opened fire.

On October 16, Chinese servicemen repeatedly intruded into the territory of Vietnam where they took photographs and drew maps and diagrams of the terrain. On the same day Chinese planes intruded into Vietnam's air space.

On October 17, dozens of Chinese soldiers, policemen and militiamen intruded into the territory of Vietnam in a district of Cao Lang Province, and opened fire. At the same time Chinese planes violated Vietnam's air space in the same locality.

The Vietnamese public strongly protests against these new provocations by the Chinese authorities, the unceasing violations of Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

SRV'S PHAM VAN DONG RETURNS HOME FROM SOUTHEAST ASIA

LD181340Y Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, October 18, TASS--The prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Pham Van Dong, has returned to Hanoi from Singapore, on completing a series of visits to several Southeast Asian countries.

When addressing journalists on his arrival in the capital, Pham Van Dong said that the Vietnamese delegation had successfully fulfilled its mission of visiting member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) with the aim of strengthening friendship and cooperation with these states.

The results of the visits, he said, have found their vivid reflection in the joint statements, signed by Vietnam with these countries, in the speeches by heads of government. It can be said with confidence that we have arrived at the unanimous opinion that each of the countries of Southeast Asia will do everything depending on it [as received] to turn our region into an area of independence, peace, freedom, neutrality, stability and flourishing. The results of the visits benefited not only countries of Southeast Asia, but also the whole of Asia, the Pacific area and the whole world.

CAMBODIAN REFUGEES REPORT CONDITIONS INSIDE COUNTRY

LD191445 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 4 October 1978 publishes on page 14, under the headline "'Socialism' According to Peking's Prescription," a 4,000-word unattributed roundup citing foreign press reports and the testimony of Cambodian refugees regarding the situation in Cambodia. The reports describe the dislocation and hardship caused by the Cambodian evacuation of the cities, conditions inside "concentration camps disguised as communes," the arbitrary execution of people for minor transgressions and the destruction of the country's educational system and "ancient culture." The roundup notes that: "The Phnom Penh authorities are implementing the Maoists' instructions in every sphere."

JAPANESE DEFENSE AGENCY POLICY 'THREATENS PEACE IN ASIA'

LD200851Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 17 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[S. Modenov untitled international review]

[Excerpt] Following the 3 August KYODO report that the National Defense Agency (NDA) has decided to prepare an action program against "an emergency," the topic has become central to the country's political life. The NDA has long fought for an increase in Japan's military machine and closer cooperation with the Pentagon within the framework of the Japanese-U.S. "security treaty," and it carries on extensive propaganda of militarist ideas among the population. Acting in a united front with rightwing circles, the military department is calling for the "defense forces," currently 225,000 men, to be equipped with offensive tactical nuclear weapons and is insisting on a change from "defensive" to "offensive" military operations.

The fact that their plans plainly contradict the Constitution does not trouble the militarists in the least. Relying on the support of influential forces in the ruling party, they are working persistently to revise its main articles.

The gist of the NDA's "special measures against an emergency" is as follows: Under existing law only the prime minister, with the Diet's approval, can send Japan's Armed Forces into combat. But new bills would allow the "Defense Forces" command to engage in armed conflict independently, without government approval. A report on this will apparently be presented to the Diet in spring 1979. The NDA special group which prepared the bills gave the bulk of its attention to justifying "Defense Forces" operations in the event of an "unexpected external attack on Japan," that is, "in the event of war." With this end in view the revision of a number of provisions in the Constitution, a further increase in the armed forces and a strengthening of the military alliance with the United States are envisaged.

The militarist circles' maneuvers are causing serious concern among the country's democratic forces, which are fully aware that the introduction of "emergency legislation" will inevitably restrict the rights and freedoms of Japanese citizens. The NDA policy, as many news organs here indicate, conflicts with Japan's peaceful aspirations in the postwar period and represents a direct threat to Asian peace and security.

Progressive trade unions, other mass organizations and the Japanese communists oppose the government's and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's policy of reviving militarism. A session of the Japanese Communist Party's Central Committee Standing Bureau announced the formation of a headquarters to combat the "emergency legislation," that undermines the peaceful provisions of the present Japanese Constitution.

"The broad, popular masses remember how, after adopting a general mobilization law and then a succession of other emergency laws, prewar Japan embarked on a path of war. We must not err in choosing the way to insure Japan's peace and security," the newspaper ASAHI wrote recently.

Warning of the dangerous repercussions if the new legislation were adopted, the newspaper bluntly advises the government to pursue a policy that excludes the possibility of "an emergency." This viewpoint is shared by the broadest sections of Japan's population.

JAPANESE PRESS TU OPPOSES 'EMERGENCY' LEGISLATION

LD191006Y Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, October 19, TASS--The Japanese federation of trade unions of members of the press sharply opposed the "emergency" legislation, which, it was said at a two-day meeting of the federation's Central Committee, is a direct threat to democracy in the country, another step along the road of Japan's militarization. The journalists demanded that the newspaper publishers conduct an explanatory campaign warning of the dangerous nature of the wartime laws.

JAPAN'S 'SPEED' IN RATIFYING PRC TREATY NOTED

LD191140Y Moscow World Service in English 2200 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The Upper House of the Japanese parliament has ratified the Treaty of Peace and Friendship, as it is called, between Japan and China. Here is what our observer, Oleg Vekov, writes about this:

It is only 2 days since the treaty was ratified by the Lower House. One, therefore, cannot help noting the speed with which this treaty, concluded on 12 August this year, has been ratified by Japan. The reason for this haste has been suggested by the Japanese newspaper, NIKKAN GANDAL. It said Japan has received America's blessings to form an alliance with China. America herself, the paper added, was making considerable efforts to achieve a rapprochement with Peking to further her strategic interests.

In Washington, judging from all the signs, it has been decided in certain quarters that the time has come at last to begin giving shape to a future triple alliance, Washington-Tokyo-Peking. In fact, high-ranking American officials have repeatedly hinted at such a possibility. An alliance with Japan opens up before Peking the possibility of achieving one of the four modernizations in its program: the modernization of the Chinese Army. That is why there is great interest in Peking in strengthening military contacts with Japan. Witness the increasingly frequent visits by military delegations from one country to the other.

In Japan it is argued that the treaty concluded with China is of an exclusively peaceful character. That this is not so is confirmed by the statements of one of the chief initiators of the treaty, Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. He has intimated repeatedly that Peking regards the treaty as actually being the basis of a future military alliance with Japan, spearheaded against the Soviet Union.

Concern about the conclusion of the treaty has been voiced by statesmen in most of the Asian countries. This is understandable. It is pointed out in those countries that an armed-to-teeth China is a constant threat to peace. It is also understood in the Asian countries that in reply to Japan's connivance with the militarization of China, China can for its part vigorously support the economic expansionism of the Japanese monopolies in that part of the world. The Japano-Chinese treaty will undoubtedly strain the situation in Asia.

As far as Japan is concerned, it will hardly gain anything from the conclusion of the treaty. In the final analysis, said the influential newspaper, MAINICHI, Japan runs the risk of getting drawn into the wake of China's policy of aggression and great power chauvinism.

Further Commentary

LD182120Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Our correspondent in Tokyo has sent in this dispatch from the Japanese capital where parliament has just ratified the Japanese-Chinese treaty:

A prominent Japanese scientist, Prof (Masahida Shinohara) has likened the political climate in his country today with that of the '30s when the tripartite Japanese-German-Italian alliance was set up. What he said is true not only of the political climate in Japan. Under the treaty just ratified China has acquired an ally that can help the Peking leaders realize their ambition for world domination. The ratification debate in the Japanese parliament showed that Japan is not against acting the part of such an ally.

The Japanese foreign minister said Japan was not against the military buildup in China. What is more it was in favor of the Chinese Armed Forces being modernized. The Japanese-Chinese treaty provides for joint counteraction to hegemonism. In Peking's interpretation hegemonism means, among other things, the efforts of China's neighbors to rebuff Peking's territorial claims. Consequently, Japan will be Peking's ally in its bid to delineate state frontiers in Asia in accordance with geographical maps issued in China. But Peking is determinedly anti-Soviet. This factor heartens reactionaries everywhere who are working to help Japan and China draw close together. But recent history reminds us that the Japanese-German-Italian alliance in the '30s was also spearheaded against the Soviet Union, yet, when the first blow came, it fell on the patrons of the aggressors.

It would be wrong to say, though, that this lesson of history has been entirely forgotten. According to the newspaper JAPAN TIMES, NATO is now evaluating both the plusses and the minuses of the Japanese-Chinese treaty from its own point of view. One of the minuses it sees is the danger that the Sino-Japanese alliance might become uncontrollable from the outside some day and would turn against those who are now applauding the ratification of the treaty.

USSR-JAPAN TOKYO TRADE TALKS END; MEMORANDUM SIGNED

OW190258Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 14 Oct 78 OW

[Text] The Soviet Union and Japan have ended their trade talks in Tokyo after signing a joint memorandum. Delegations of the two countries reviewed the implementation of a 5-year trade and payments agreement through the end of 1980 and expressed satisfaction that it has been smoothly implemented. Last year the trade volume between the Soviet Union and Japan amounted to R2.3 billion, an increase of 10 percent. The memorandum noted the possibility of further developing bilateral trade relations.

MONGOLIAN FOREIGN MINISTER DUGERSUREN STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

LD191029Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--Mongolian Foreign Minister M. Dugersuren, who stopped over in Moscow en route home from Poland, has left for Ulaanbaatar. He was seen off at the airport by V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister, other officials and H. Bandzragch, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR.

NICARAGUANS, OAS OPPOSE SOMOZA REGIME, U.S. 'CONNIVANCE'

LD191016Y Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] San Jose, October 19, TASS--Nicaragua's anti-dictatorial forces reject Washington's so-called mediation in "settlement" of the situation in Nicaragua.

"Normalisation" in Nicaragua which is, allegedly, sought by American mediators, headed by Director of the Bureau of Intelligence and Research of the State Department W. Bowler is impossible without liquidation of the Somoza regime and participation in the country's future democratic government of representatives of the Sandino National Liberation Front which is waging an armed struggle against the dicatorship, says a statement issued by the leaders of the Nicaraguan opposition united in the "group of twelve."

The crisis through which Nicaragua is living, the statement says, is a result of the rule of the Somoza dynasty that remains in power due to the political, economic and military backing from the United States, due to the United States open interference in internal affairs of the Nicaraguan people who are deprived of the right to decide their destiny.

The "group of twelve" demands an immediate end to all support for the Somoza regime by the United States and regimes obedient to its diktat. Rejecting foreign interference in Nicaragua's affairs, the opposition stresses: "Our people is determined to wage to the end the struggle for a better life."

Washington, October 19, TASS--The Organization of American States strongly condemned provocations of the Somoza dictatorial regime against Costa Rica.

According to information cited in a report of a special commission of the Organisation of American States consisting of representatives of the Dominican Republic, Colombia and Barbados that is discussing the situation in the area, Nicaragua's National Guards staged in the recent days armed provocations on the border with neighbouring Costa Rica.

Thus, planes of Nicaragua's airforce entered many times Costa Rica's air space. Borderline settlements of Costa Rica were subjected to barbarous bombings and strafing. Considerable material damage was caused to a number of populated localities as a result of these piratic actions. There are killed and wounded among the civilian population.

The special resolution adopted by the council of the Organisation of American States expresses deep concern of its member countries over the actions of the Nicaraguan regime which constitute a serious danger for preservation of peace and stability in the region.

Observers point out that the Somoza regime would not dare stage overt armed provocations against Costa Rica if it were not for connivance from the United States.

PANAMANIAN OFFICIAL ACCUSES AMERICANS OF SMUGGLING

LD190920Y Moscow TASS in English 0852 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Panama City, October 19, TASS--The Panama Canal Zone, occupied by the United States, is being used for international smuggling, Adolfo Ahumada, Panama's minister of interior [as received] and justice, said at a press conference. Foreign tourists, mainly, citizens of the United States, he said, are carrying drugs across the zone and are taking out of the country archaeological, cultural and material values, which are the possession of the Panamanian people.

YOUTH SCHOOL HITS WEST'S PROPAGANDA AIMED AT YOUTH

LD191559Y Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[S. Korolev report: "Embroiled in Lies"]

[Excerpts] The First All-Union School of Young Scientists, organized by the Komsomol Central Committee, the USSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Council for problems of foreign ideological trends and the Komsomol Central Committee higher cooperative school has acquainted its participants, who came to Moscow from a number of cities, with the results of research into the latest trends, forms and methods of bourgeois ideology and propaganda. The young scientists were addressed by Komsomol Central Committee Secretary A. Derevyanko, academician M. Mitin, scientific personnel, foreign affairs journalists, leaders of creative unions and representatives of various ministries and departments.

Today we publish notes by a participant in the First All-Union School on some topical problems discussed by the young scientists.

Younger Generation the Target

Bourgeois propaganda is making an enormous effort to influence the youth of socialist countries, seeing an opportunity to weaken socialism.

The propaganda ballyhoo around the imaginery "violation of human rights" in socialist countries, which has recently become the "number one theme" of bourgeois propaganda, is directed largely at young people, particularly young intelligentsia. It is not limited to attempts to discredit socialist democracy and the boosting of someone's anti-Soviet views. It is a disguised preaching of bourgeois individualism, whose poisonous seeds bourgeois propagandists hope to implant in young people's minds.

Superficially apolitical "sociological propaganda" is also aimed at young people. This propaganda is designed to preach bourgeois consumption standards and values and, to vaunt Western technology, from personal aircraft to kitchen utensils. All is aimed primarily at young people.

Western propagandists are investing great hopes in oozing bourgeois "mass culture" into young people's environment in socialist countries. They assume that the "the dissemination of the latest Western music in the Soviet Union will lead to an increase of Western influence among young people." Recently Western radio broadcasts have been attempting to "familiarize" the young audience of socialist countries with varieties of "mass culture" which plunge even worldly wise bourgeois specialists into a state of shock. First and foremost it is a question of the "punks" (the "punks" are "riff-raff" or "dregs"). The speeches by V. Baskakov, director of the Institute of the Theory and History of the Cinema, and young scientists described social and ideological aspects of the emergence of "punks" and their connection with the crisis of capitalist society. Of course, it is a temptation from the viewpoint of Western manipulators to "transplant" this decadence among the youth of socialist countries.

Manipulators

The "brainwashing" machine works quite efficiently in the capitalist world.

But how can the population of socialist countries be forced to accept propaganda which is alien to it? For instance, by suggesting to the Soviet people, who gave up 20 million lives in the struggle against fascism, that their country is "aggressive" and threatening? The task, we will say outright, is a thankless one.

Nevertheless bourgeois propagandists believe in the omnipotence of ideological manipulations and psychological indoctrination and use, to the utmost, methods which they themselves call by such names from the jargon of cheats as "juggling," "switching", "bluff"....

Western propaganda's reliance on manipulation can be seen particularly clearly in the contrast between methods of influencing the population of their "own" population and methods of foreign propaganda aimed at socialist countries. Blatant anti-Sovietism and crude attacks against the Soviet system and Soviet people are a peculiar kind of norm in the domestic propaganda of the United States, Britain, the FRG and some other countries. However the compilers of Western foreign broadcast programs attempt to avoid such attacks. Voice of America, for instance, in its broadcasts prefers not to use such revelations as "ordinary Russians do not work particularly hard," "the Soviet intelligents are mostly careerists," "one national feature of Russians is their love of chatting" and so forth. Such pearls, which appear in abundance inside Western newspapers, are intended "for domestic consumption."

A Billion for "Brainwashing"

Bourgeois ideologists and politicians are feverishly seeking ways to improve the effectiveness of their propaganda on socialist countries. Our ideological enemies are paying great attention to improving the technical base of propaganda. It is no coincidence that one of the first initiatives of J. Carter's administration was a proposal to increase the capacity of U.S. foreign broadcasting (primarily "Voice of America") by constructing 29 new transmitters.

In a word, funds are not being spared for the maintenance of the ideological machine. The United States alone, according to some estimates, spends about $1 billion annually on foreign policy propaganda. It is absolutely obvious, therefore, that there is a need for constant uncompromising opposition to bourgeois ideology, which has had its day but is not surrendering without a fight.

Improving the standard, quality and effectiveness of our ideological struggle against anticommunism, academician M. Mitin stressed in his speech before the young scientists, means intensifying its offensive nature and increasing its cogency, persuasiveness and level of argument.

WAR-DAMAGED ESTONIAN CHURCH REPAIRED, RECONSECRATED

LD191426Y Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tallinn, October 19, TASS--The Church of Elijah the Prophet in the village of Vaskmarva situated in Estonia on the shore of Chudskoye Ozero started operating. Quite recently it was in ruins. It was destroyed by the Hitler invaders in war time. Only remnants of the walls of the church remained. In the postwar time, services were conducted in a small prayer house built near the churchyard fence.

The restoration of the church was started on the wish of the parishioners.

Last Sunday metropolitan of Tallinn and Estonia Aleksiy and numerous clergy of the diocese participated in the consecration of the church.

FRUNZE HOSTS CONFERENCE ON RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TEACHING

LD191241 [Editorial Report LD] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 13 October 1978 front-pages a 400-word KIRTAG report on the All-Union Scientific Conference "Study of the Modern Russian Language and Its History in VUZ National Departments," which opened in Frunze 11 October. The conference is being held by the USSR Ministry of Education, the Kirgiz Ministry of Public Education and the USSR Academy of Russian Language Teaching in National Schools. The same issue of the paper carries on page 2 a 6,000-word report on the speech delivered at the conference by T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgis CP Central Committee, entitled "Study in Depth the Great Russian Language, the Language of the Unbreakable Friendship, Fraternity and Unity of the Soviet Peoples." On pages 3 and 4 it carries reports on the speeches by V.K. Rozov, chief of the USSR Education Ministry Educational Institutions Administration (12,000 words), A. Tursunov, Kirgiz minister of public education (2,000 words), and V.G. Kostomarov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Pedagogic Sciences and director of the A.S. Pushkin Russian Language Institute (2,600 words).

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 14 October 1978, publishes on page 3 a 1,300-word KIRTAG report on the proceedings on the final day of the All-Union Conference on Russian Language Teaching, which ended in Frunze 13 October.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW GORKOM FIRST SECRETARIES' CONFERENCE

LD191056Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0430 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Summary] At the Moscow Gorkom a conference has been held of first secretaries of raykoms and chairman of rayispolkoms to discuss fruit and vegetable storage, a recent subbotnik and voskresnik for winter preparations, and preparations for October Revolution anniversary celebrations. "Comrade Grishin, CPSU Moscow Gorkom first secretary, spoke at the conference."

GRISHIN CHAIRS MEETING OF ANNIVERSARY COMMISSION

LD191253Y Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 12 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Preparing for the Great October Holiday"]

[Excerpt] A session of the Moscow City commission for preparing and holding the celebrations of the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution has been held under the chairmansip of V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

MOSCOW CEREMONY MARKS FOOD INDUSTRY WORKERS DAY

LD181531Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 78 p 2 LD

[Text] TASS--The country's food industry workers are seeking to satisfy more fully the Soviet people's requirements for foodstuffs. V.P. Lein, USSR minister of the food industry, who delivered the report at a ceremony devoted to the holiday of the sector's workers, spoke of the sector's reserves in resolving the tasks of the 5-year plan. The meeting was held in Moscow 13 October.

In the presidium were Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.A. Karlov and F.I. Mochalin, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; and leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

The sector's workers have pledged that they will successfully fulfill the targets for this year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

FOOD INDUSTRY MINISTER MENTIONS 'SERIOUS SHORTCOMINGS'

LD191555Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[PRAVDA correspondent I. Sharov interview with V.P. Lein, USSR minister of food industry: "For the Working People's Table"]

[Excerpts] The variety of products has been expanded considerably, the nutritional and taste qualities of products are improving, and production of them in convenient packaging and wrapping for the consumer is increasing. The problem of nutrition for children, which is of great social significance, is being successfully resolved. The sector now makes available more than 15 product types for this purpose.

The population's requirements for sugar, vegetable oil, bread, many milk products, macaroni products, tea, and tobacco, perfumery and cosmetics articles are being satisfied. At the same time the demand for meat and meat products, and certain milk and confectionery products is still not being met everywhere.

The material and technical base of the food and dairy industry is growing stronger from year to year. In the 10th 5-Year Plan R14.8 billion of capital investments were allotted to this. Some 400 new enterprises and shops have been constructed and commissioned. Their distinctive feature is that the production process provides for comprehensive processing of raw materials and fuller exploitation of byproducts.

Inspired by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, workers in enterprises and organizations in the food, meat and dairy industry have launched wide socialist competition for successful harvesting and the fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans for the procurement of raw materials and their timely, careful processing. The main task is to do everything possible in the time remaining before the end of the year to insure more efficient use of raw materials resources and the maximum output of food products. It is gratifying to report that 71,000 leading production workers and over 6,000 teams had reached targets for 3 years of the 5-year plan by their holiday [15 October].

However, it must be said that serious shortcomings exist in the work of many enterprises, associations and organizations. We unfortunately have a considerable number of collectives that are not fulfilling plan targets for the production and sale of produce, are not working steadily, make poor use of internal reserves and permit great wastage and lack of thrift. [paragraph continued]

Our people's material prosperity improves with every year. Consumers now prefer products with high nutritional and taste properties. But their quality does not meet demands everywhere. There are not enough articles in packaged form. Our aim is to overcome these shortcomings more quickly and to satisfy more fully Soviet people's demand for high quality, varied food products.

SUCCESSFUL DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNICAL CADRES IN ESTONIA

LD192302Y Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tallin, October 19, TASS--Institutes of Soviet Estonia this year started training engineers, specialists in the electron industry. Such specialists are needed because of a vast scientific and technical progress in the national economy.

National cadres are being trained for different branches of the economy of Estonia, whose industrial output increased 43 times after World War Two. Estonia's Minister of Higher Education Ilmar Nuut [name as received] said that Estonia's institutes graduate every year 13 times more specialists than was educated in bourgeois Estonia. It should also be noted that each specialist receives a job in accordance with qualification, said the minister.

The bourgeois government declared there is a "surplus of intelligentsia." This was explained by curtailment of the national economy. Many specialists then went to live abroad. "The number of specialists trained in Estonia is now steadily growing since its economy is constantly developing at a high pace," Ilmar Nuut said. There are 160 students for each ten thousand people in Estonia now.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES PARTY MEETING OF MOSCOW INDUSTRIAL PLANT

LD181848Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] In the "50th Anniversary of the USSR" Moscow industrial plant, which manufactures automatic production lines, over one-third of its entire output has earned the state badge of quality. By the end of the 5-year period its share of the total volume of production will increase to 50 percent. Behind these figures is the stubborn daily labor of machinebuilders and party organizations in the enterprises. The growing influence of communists in all facets of production activity and the social development of the collective was discussed at the accountability and election party meeting of the works which was held today. The meeting was addressed by Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

BRIEFS

TYUMEN OIL DISCOVERY--Tyumen--A new oil deposit has been discovered by the geologists. A testing team hit a gusher on the promising (Yangtinskiy) area. The deposit has been called the Muravlenkovskoye in honour of Victor Ivanovich Muravlenko, noted oilman, Hero of Socialist Labor, and winner of Lenin and state prizes. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD]

NAKHODKA TELEPHONE EXCHANGE--Nakhodka is expanding its second automatic telephone exchange by 2,000 numbers in order to improve telephone service in the city's Yuzhnyy Microrayon. The first batch of additional telephones will be made available by the end of March next year. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 6 Oct 78 OW]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES NON-CHERNOZEM ZONE

LD161627Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] Problems of capital construction and land improvement work in the non-Chernozem Zone are being discussed today at a meeting of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

The 1974 program to increase the zone's agriculture is called on to considerably improve the supply of machinery for agriculture, to increase the output of agricultural produce and to improve the people's living conditions in that area of the republic.

It was noted at the meeting that much has been done in the Non-Chernozem Zone area. Land improvement work has been carried out on 3.5 million hectares; grain growers have achieved marked success--in the last 2 years, they have taken in 25.3 million tons of grain per year.

At the same time, shortcomings were also noted. For instance, production growth in certain areas is lower than planned. The land improvers' work quality was censured. Housing construction and cultural and everyday services in the rural areas require particular attention.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1730 GMT adds that "the RSFSR Council of Ministers has mapped out measures to eliminate these shortcomings. Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the meeting."]

RSFSR BEET HARVEST PROGRESSES SLOWLY, POTATO SUPPLY ASSURED

LD191045Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[I. Nivin agricultural review: "Shock Rates To Complete Harvest"]

[Excerpts] Much remains to be done in the fields. According to the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration, by 9 October on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises, grain and leguminous crops (excluding corn) had been cut on more than 71 million hectares--91.9 percent of the sown area--and the crops from over 69.2 million hectares--97.4 percent of the area cut--have been threshed. Considerable areas of ungathered grain crops remain in the Northwest and East Siberian economic regions.

The sugar beet plantations in Voronezhskaya Oblast are the most extensive in the Central Chernozem Economic Region: 250,000 hectares. By 10 October, the roots had been dug from 116,000 hectares, nearly twice as much as in the neighboring Lipetskaya Oblast. The weather here is also by no means favorable for harvesting and transporting the beets. The people of Voronezhskaya Oblast have countered the bad weather with high labor organization and the skillful maneuvering of machinery; they have also applied effective moral and material incentives for those who carry out excellent work in the harvest. The beet growers of the Altay made no allowances whatever for "objective" factors. Here the beets have been harvested over the entire area--moreover, in a shorter time than last year.

On the whole, the progress of the sugar beet harvest gives rise to serious concern. As yet beets have been dug from 914,000 hectares--57 percent of plan, considerably less than last year. Transportation of beets from the fields is also going extremely slowly. And as a result certain sugar refineries are still not working at full capacity.

Work is still intense on the potato fields. Tubers have been lifted from 1,643,000 hectares, which is 84.5 percent of the sown area. The harvesting of the "second bread" is proceeding more quickly than elsewhere on the farms of Moskovskaya Oblast: The tubers have already been lifted from 81,100 of the 85,600 hectares. This work has finished in 13 of the oblast's 39 rayons. The purchasing of tubers is also going successfully: 680,000 tons have been sent to the state out of a planned 770,000 tons. The target for the supply of potatoes to Moscow has been fulfilled. In Bryanskaya Oblast, the highest rates have been achieved in Krasnogorskiy and Novozybkovskiy rayons, where the potato harvest is almost over.

At the same time on many farms of Yaroslavskaya, Ryazanskaya and Smolenskaya oblasts and Chuvashskaya ASSR potato harvesting machinery is not being used to its full capacity.

The best time for harvesting such crops as sunflowers, flax, corn for grain, soybeans, vegetables and fodder root crops is passing. At the same time in the week under review the harvesting rate of these crops fell slightly. This cannot fail to cause concern, as a delay in work could lead to great losses.

Special attention must be devoted to the fall plowing. In the RSFSR as a whole this work is proceeding considerably more slowly than last fall. For instance, on the farms of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone less than 254,000 hectares have been plowed. But whereas here the first fall plowing is being held up by heavy rain, which is hindering the clearing of crops from the fields, the same cannot be said with respect to the Volga and the Northern Caucasus ASSR's. Thus in Ulyanovskaya Oblast the first fall plowing has taken place on only 666,000 hectares--half the area intended for spring sowing. Last fall nearly twice as much had been plowed by this time. Correspondingly smaller areas of fields have been prepared in Dagestanskaya and Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR's.

'URGENT TASKS' IN BELORUSSIAN HARVEST, SOWING CITED

LD191237Y Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 12 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Finishing All Fieldwork More Quickly!"]

[Excerpts] In the fall the crop growers have more than enough to do. Many urgent tasks connected with gathering this year's harvest and preparing next year's are intertwined in a tight knot. This fall is especially complex for the crop growers. Fieldwork has been delayed by bad weather. Overcoming incredible difficulties, rural workers are making every effort to complete the work more quickly. The recent conference in the Belorussian CP Central Committee and the Belorussian Council of Ministers comprehensively examined the state of affairs in the republic with respect to the completion of the harvest and the fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for procuring and insuring the complete preservation of agricultural produce. The conference set concrete measures and schedules for the completion of all work.

Implementing the instructions of the Belorussian CP Central Committee and the Belorussian Council of Ministers, rural workers have done a great deal in recent days to step up the rate of fieldwork. [paragraph continues]

But the rate is still inadequate, especially as favorable weather for fieldwork has now set in and it would be unforgivable to let such an opportunity pass. Maximum use must be made of literally every hour, every minute. Making less than full use of the fine days means being guilty of flagrant thriftlessness and totally unjustifiable irresponsibility. All the material and human resources of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the assistance of the rural population and city collectives must be used in the best way to insure that all fieldwork is completed in the shortest possible time.

Frosts are expected in the coming days. It is extremely important to complete the potato harvest as an urgent matter on lagging farms and to step up in every way the rate of plowing potato fields. The good potato crop that has been grown this year has apparently caused complacency among a number of leaders. They do not attach great significance to plowing and are being slow to carry it out. Only 25 percent of the area has been plowed in Mogilevskaya Oblast and about 30 percent in Vitebskaya Oblast. It is hardly necessary to mention what a tremendous reserve for increasing yields and supplementing fodder stocks for stockraising is being lost. Not 1 hectare can be considered harvested unless it has been plowed over, and not 1 kilogram of tubers must be left in the ground.

It is also necessary to decisively step up the rate of selling potatoes to the state and transporting them to the country's industrial centers. This work is proceeding very slowly. On 10 October the plan for the sale of potatoes was only 64.3 percent fulfilled in Gomelskaya Oblast--51.3 percent in Mogilevskaya Oblast. One of the main reasons for these rates is the unsatisfactory use of transport. Much time is lost in loading trucks on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and receiving delivery at procurement centers. Party, soviet and economic organs must direct particular attention to this. It is also important to adopt effective measures to improve the supply of freightcars to reception centers and railroad stations and to insure they are loaded with potatoes rapidly and dispatched according to schedule. As yet by no means all freightcars are loaded on time. The Belorussian railroad administration, the Belorussian cooperative union and other interested departments must rapidly eliminate existing shortcomings and put matters in order.

The vegetable growers have grown a good crop. It is important to finish the harvesting and deliver high quality produce to the republic's cities more quickly and to insure its reliable preservation.

The flax growers have a great deal of work at present. A large quantity of flax stock is still lying in the fields.

Farm leaders and specialists on agricultural organs must adopt every possible measure to speed up the lifting of flax stock and to complete this work in the next few days. In many places flax stock is already being spoiled as a result of excess moisture. Not a single day must be lost, since it is a question of literally saving the harvest. Where delays and poor organization are manifested, much will be lost.

Beet growing farms are stepping up the rate of lifting sugar beet. In Minskaya, Brestskaya and Grodnenskaya oblasts the first few thousand hectares of roots have been dug. The Belorussian CP Central Committee and the Belorussian Council of Ministers have set the task of completing sugar beet harvesting by 20-25 October. Transportation to reception centers must be completed by 30 October. In order to cope with this task it is necessary to sharply step up the rate of lifting and transporting beets. It is necessary to insure that all beet harvesting combines and other technical resources are brought into play and operate highly productively. The greatest possible number of transportation facilities must be alloted to beet transportation.

Particular concern is caused by the unsatisfactory progress of fall plowing. It can hardly be considered normal that in Minskaya and Mogilevskaya oblasts the fall plowing has been carried out over only a little more than half the area, and in Vitebskaya Oblast--over even less, only one-third of the area. This gives rise to serious fears for the fate of next year's harvest and for success in fulfilling the plans and socialist pledges in the fourth year of the 5-year plan. It is necessary to make up for lost time without delay. For this purpose all tracked vehicles and the necessary quantity of wheeled tractors must be allotted for fall plowing, and round-the-clock working by units must be organized. The target for fall plowing can and must be fulfilled not later than 25 October on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz.

Many other urgent tasks must be carried out by rural workers this month. Every worker, whether rank and file or leader, must show the highest level of organization and responsibility for the task entrusted to him. Party organizations, raykoms and obkoms must show high exactingness toward cadres. At the same time greatest concern and attention must be displayed toward people engaged in harvesting and procurement, and all the conditions for highly productive labor must be created. Launching extensive, effective socialist competition in all sectors of agricultural production, it is important to achieve the speediest completion of all fieldwork and the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans and pledges for the sale of all types of produce to the state and to worthily greet the 60th anniversary of the Belorussian SSR and the Belorussian Communist Party!

HARVESTING EFFORTS COMBAT WEATHER IN VOLOGODSKAYA OBLAST

LD191401Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Correspondent V. Goncharov report: "In Defiance of Bad Weather"]

[Excerpts] Vologodskaya Oblast--Harvesting is proceeding in the oblast under difficult conditions. Farmers are pitting efficient organization and skill against the bad weather. Even the oldtimers of Vologodskaya Oblast cannot remember such wet weather. The flax has been twisted and flattened, and in places potato plantations are inaccessible to combines because the machines get stuck. The fall here is a short one and frosts and snow are not far off.

"The situation is tricky," V. Loginov, chairman of Shekinskiy Rayon's Kirov Khokhoz, told us. "We have had to double up combine wheels and refit them for tracked operation. We are harvewting some fields by hand. Farmers are getting a lot of help from Sheksna residents, students from Vologda, and workers from Cherepovets."

The city dwellers are pulling flax, preparing silage and lifting potatoes. They are all trying to work with maximum efficiency. Take the Vstrecha Kolkhoze: Despite the bad weather they are gathering straw here. It is dried on special racks; for it would rot otherwise. "Around 100,000 people are working in the fields of the oblast every day," says L. Shkakin, deputy chief of Vologodskiy Obkom Agriculture Department. "They are workers, employees and students. They include more than 1,000 machine operators. Rayon and urban harvest headquarters have been set up everywhere. They regularly review competitions and speedily solve any problems that arise."

The oblast newspaper publishes a daily report on the harvest progress. The efforts of the rural workers and the city dwellers are bearing fruit. Harvesting is practically over in Babayevskiy, Chagodoshchenskiy, Vytegorskiy, Ustyuzhenskiy and several other rayons.

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

USTINOV ATTENDS FUNERAL OF MARSHAL PERESYPKIN

LD161505Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Today the warriors of the Soviet Armed Forces and the working people of the capital saw off on his last journey Ivan Terentevich Peresypkin, marshal of Signal Troops, prominent Soviet military leader, a great organizer of signals, and an active participant in the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars. The Red Banner Hall in the Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army, where the coffin with the deceased's body lay, was decked out with funeral trappings.

Parting with this faithful son of the Soviet people were the warriors of the Moscow Garrison, war veterans and working people of the capital. In the guard of honor were Ustinov, marshal of the Soviet Union, USSR minister of defense, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member; Talyzin, USSR minister of communications; USSR deputy defense ministers as well as other military leaders.

A funeral meeting took place at the cemetary where Peresypkin was buried.

Leaders Sign Obituary

LD180801 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 October 1978 carries on page 3 an obituary of Marshal of Signal Troops I.T. Peresypkin, signed by the following: "L.I. Brezhnev, A.P. Kirilenko, A.N. Kosygin, M.A. Suslov, D.F. Ustinov, N.V. Talyzin, N.V. Ogarkov, V.G. Kulikov, A.A. Yepishev, S.L. Sokolov, V.F. Tolubko, I.G. Pavlovskiy, A.I. Koldunov, P.S. Kutakhov, S.G. Gorshkov, K.S. Moskalenko, S.K. Kurkotkin, N.I. Savinkin, A.T. Altunin, N.N. Alekseyev, V.M. Shabanov, I.N. Shkadov, A.I. Belov, G.V. Sredin, I.Kh. Bagramyan, P.F. Batitskiy, V.I. Chuykov, N.D. Psurtsev, Yu.A. Pavlov, G.I. Borisov, A.P. Borisov, N.G. Popov, V.N. Dutov, I.A. Kulakov, N.M. Belousov, V.A. Shamshin, V.N. Lebedev, I.S. Ravich, I.V. Klokov, A.A. Konyukhov, I.T. Bulychev, P.D. Miroshnikov, V.V. Zvenigorodskiy."

MOSKALENKO ATTENDS TANK EXERCISE IN CENTRAL ASIA

LD191529Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Lt Col V. Zakhvatov report: "For High Firing Skill"]

[Text] Red Banner Central Asian Military District--In complex conditions the tankmen of the company commanded by Snr Lt V. Vetsper fired standard shells. But despite the difficulties the tankmen showed good firing skill.

Officer I. Garipov opened the exercise for accurate shots. He scored five for destroying an "enemy" tank and mortar. In subsequent rounds Jnr Sgt V. Stranskiy, Pvt O. Kumbayev and others gained excellent indicators. The subunit received an excellent assessment.

Marshal of the Soviet Union K. Moskalenko, USSR deputy defense minister, who was present at the firing, congratulated the servicemen on their success. He presented wristwatches to Officer I. Girapov, Jnr Sgt. V. Stranskiy and Pvt O. Kumbayev for high firing skill and good organization in action. The marshal of the Soviet Union expressed gratitude to Officers V. Popov, V. Trott and G. Domakovskiy, Sgts A. Len and F. Mullakhmetov, and Pvts A. Omarov and N. Dzhurabayev.